MORNING EDITION

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HORI REVEALS SOUTH AMERICA FACES INTRIGUE

Warns Nation Against Over-Confidence In Army And Navy Victories; Delivers Nation-wide Radio Speech

REVEALS INSIDE STORY OF RIO CONFERENCE

In a comprehensive radio address over a nationwide hookup Saturday night, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, warned the public against over-confidence over the military victories achieved so far. Revealing the inside story of the significance of the recent anti-Axis consultations at Washington and the projected Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro, the Spokesman called for an enlightened understanding of the nation's problems on the part of the entire nation.

In his explanation of the Government's analysis of the most recent developments in the international situation relative to the war, Mr. Hori placed special emphasis on the machinations of the United States directed toward the South American countries. Elaborating on this subject, he continued:

"The issue which cannot be condoned by Japan is the fact that the United States is making frantic efforts to drag the South American countries into the vortex of war, taking advantage of the prospective Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference on January 15. I can hardly emphasize that the so-called pan-American policy, which is the national policy of the United States, is nothing but a venomous 'doll' diplomacy, although it is couched in fair terms such as the establishment of a joint formation of Central and South American countries and good neighborly relationships.

"I should like to mention here in this connection that when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the United States steeped itself in an attempt to rally Central and South American countries, which had nothing to do with this War, under a banner of an anti-Japanese joint war front, taking advantage of its predominant position, geographical, economic and military. Unable to withstand the strong American pressure, some of these countries have already declared war on Japan and others have gone the length of having severed their diplomatic relations with this country.' All this is an ample proof of the United States' reckless tactics to induce them a'l to join the anti-Axis joint front forcibly, utilizing the coming conference.

Drag Them Into War

"The prospective Conference is to be held under plausible reasons such as protection of the Western Hemisphere and close economic ties among the American Continents. In reality, however, the gravity of this conference, as I have stated previously, lies in the United States' ambition to drag them all into declaring war jointly on the Axis countries and, if this does not go on satisfactorily, it is plotting to make them carry out the severance of their diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. This is too clear to need stressing.

"As you know, the United States has already sent Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and 20 other men to Rio de Janeiro. According to influential men in South America, the Dominican Government has already made preparations to submit a motion to the Conference asking all Latin-American countries to declare war jointly on the Axis countries. This fact reveals how hard the United States is trying to make its plot successful.

"Now, let me refer to the attitude of the South American countries toward this Conference. Argentina is most pronounced of the great South American countries in its attitude toward it. The Argentine Foreign Minister Louis Guinagu, immediately previous to his departure for Rio de Janeiro on January 7, made the following statement:

"'Argentina will be faithful to the Pan-American agreement, but only on condition that its faithfulness must ever be one conforming to Argentina's political, financial and economic structures, because this is the basis of the sovereignty of a nation. Whatever may be resolved at the Conference, Argentina will not be in a position to accept any military agreement that may affect its independence without indorsement of the Congress. Argentina is firmly convinced that economic cooperation of the American Continents really forms the foundation of good neighborly relationships at present and in the future after the war.'

"He also harshly denounced the fact that many Central American countries unilaterally participated in the war without previous consultation. These words of the Argentine Foreign Minister imply very great significance, expressing with frankness the folly of South American countries allowing their untarnished independence to be engulfed by the waves of war through the might of another country. I cannot but pay my sincerest respect to this far-sighted and distinct statement made in a broad understanding of the situation by the Argentine Foreign Minister.

"As was made public in a statement of the Japanese Government, the present War is one which Japan is waging against the unceasing pressure of the United States and Britain and for its self-existence and self-prosperity as well as for the restoration of East Asiatic stability. This is a war in which Japan was forced to unsheath its sword against its will to subjugate the demons.

U.S., Britain Are Enemies

"Naturally, I am in a position to say that Japan's enemies are the United States and Britain from start to finish and that of course Japan will have to adopt measures of chastisement against countries which challenge it through being prevailed upon by the sweet wiles of the United States and Britain or under their pressure, but Japan's original objective of regarding the two major countries as its arch-enemy will be invariable.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that Japan has no designs at all upon South American countries, with which this country has been keeping up the most friendly relations for the last several decades. I am quite confident that the South American countries, now led by their own able statesmen, will not commit the serious blunder of wrecking their century-old policy under the direct economic pressure of the United States. In so believing, I cannot but mention the fact that the declaration of the Argentine Foreign Minister in this respect, as pointed out before, will be a great warning suggestive of a sound policy to be followed by the South American countries."

Continuing, Mr. Hori further said substantially as follows:

"It appears at first sight that the countries which recently participated in the Washington Conference have united themselves firmly against Japan and others, but, in reality, how can these countries having different training, languages and spirit be brought to perfect unification and into a united movement? Even amateurs can know that they cannot do anything effective against their enemy.

"They have already lost their fighting strength and military bases in the southwestern Pacific and naturally there is nothing to be feared by Japan in the face of a condition so miserable as that in which the United States and Britain find themselves now. The United States and Britain at the Washington and Moscow conferences have exposed the disagreement in their views as to which they attach the greater importance in their policies, the War of Greater East Asia or the European War. This is a very interesting matter deserving of our attention.

"Britain is supposed to have proposed to the Washington Conference that the European War be regarded as of greater significance than the War of Greater East Asia. This comes from its own standpoint and interest. On the other hand, however, the United States, which is now obsessed by the extremely dreaded idea of being attacked by Japan and by a far-reaching sentiment of hatred for this country, expressed its dissatisfaction with the British proposal, which has incurred the displeasure of America and Americans.

"On the occasion of the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech before the United States House of Representatives, when he said that the entire situation really depended upon Atlantic warfare, no applause was made, but, when he hurled invectives against Japan, he was greeted with lusty hand clappings.

Australia Opposed, Too

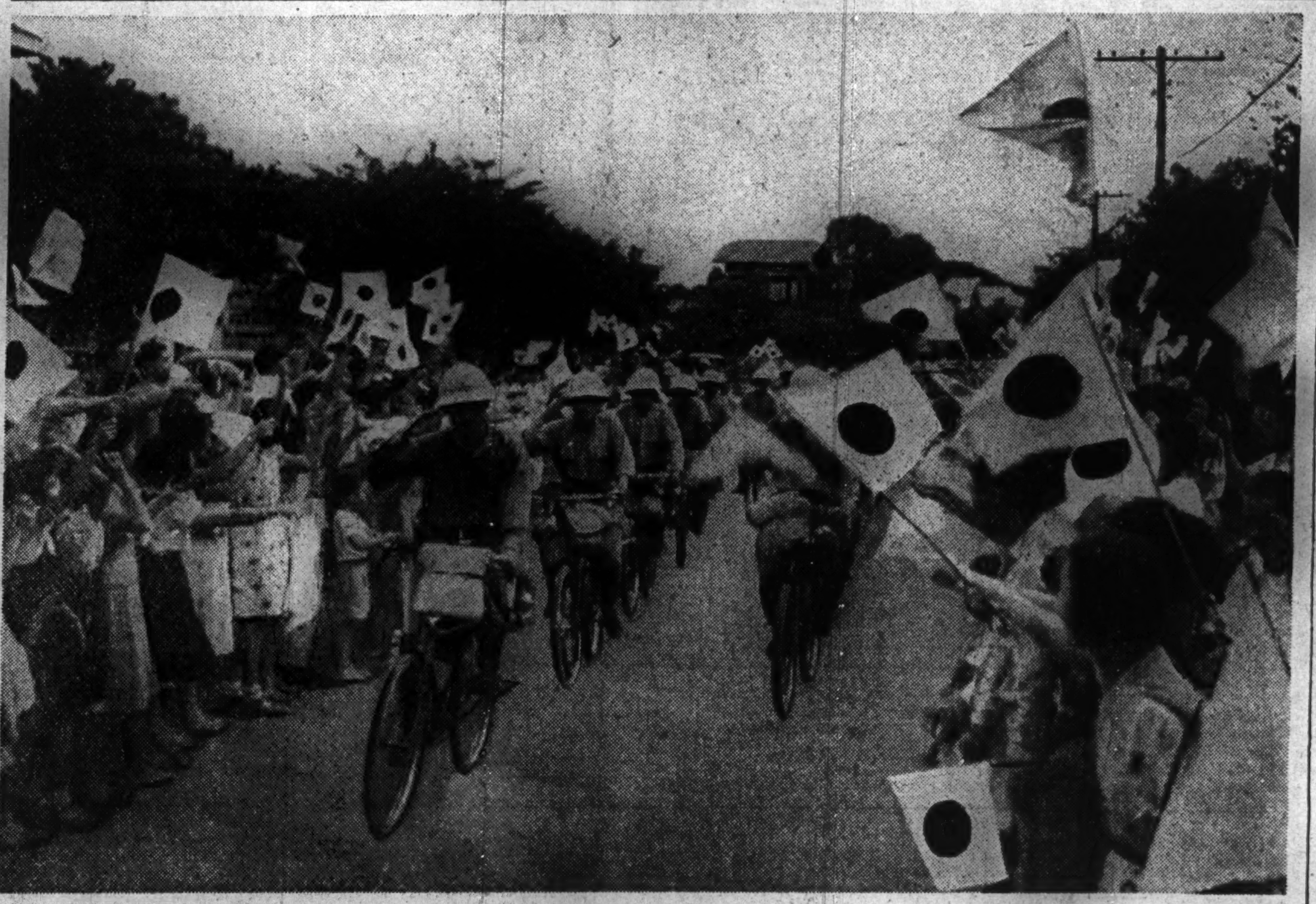
"Australia, too, is opposed to the British policy of attaching the greatest significance to the European War. The United States is exerting itself strenuously to entice the Soviet Union into taking action against Japan to restrict activities of this country. On the other hand, however, Britain is attempting to let the Soviet Union fight Germany vigorously. The prevailing world situation thus reveals that the strengthening the British-American collaboration and the formation of the anti-Axis alignment are nothing very substantial, but, as a matter of fact, there exists friction and contradictions among these countries, especially between the United States and Britain. The contradictions are expected to develop into a worse situation and to form the source of their military defeat."

Turning to the recent attitude of the enemy, the spokesman continued:

"Closely following the debacle suffered by the American Navy at Pearl Harbor, Wake and Guam islands crumble before the might of the Imperial Forces and more recently, Manila, the capital of the Philippines, was occupied

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Greet Japanese



This scene is just like home in Japan. The flag of the Rising Sun being waved proudly by the Japanese residents of Manila must have made the conquering Japanese soldiers entering the heart of the P.I. feel at home (Flown by Domei plane from Manila. Censored by the War Ministry.)

CHUNGKING TO DROP BURMA SUPPLY ROAD

Japanese Operations Make Route Useless, Especially With Imminent Rangoon Fall

LOOKING FOR NEW ONE

Various Fantastic Plans Advanced at Parley Held Recently in Chiang Capital

Chungking has decided to abandon its famous Burma Road, according to a Nanking dispatch just received by the Nichi Nichi. Admitting that the recent Japanese operations in southeastern Asia had rendered the Burma route useless as a channel for supplying the Chungking regime with munitions and war supplies, especially since the port of Rangoon faces the danger of being captured in the near future, Chungking leaders and their American and British advisers have been forced to reach this momentous decision.

The projected abandonment of this much-publicized route which runs from Rangoon through Lashio to Kunming in Yunnan Province will mean that its last "blood transfusion" channel will be cut off from the stricken Chungking Government, is pointed out. A plan for a railway from the French Indo-Chinese border to Yunnan has also been given up, according to information from the same source.

Frantically searching for another supply route to save the otherwise doomed Chiang forces, Chungking statesmen and their British and American advisers are known to be contemplating the construction of a highway from British India to Chungking. At a conference held in Chungking recently, such a plan was thoroughly discussed and tentatively adopted. The ambitious and well-nigh impossible project is said to call for the following six-point program:

1. Rebuilding of an old footpath from Tibet to India into a modern highway.
2. Detailing of liaison officers from Chungking, Great Britain, and the United States to supervise the project.
3. Establishment of several district traffic offices along the route, and the improvement of the military road penetrating the provinces of Sikang, Yunnan, and Szechwan in China to connect with the proposed Tibet-India route.
4. Invitation to be extended to Tibetan representatives to join a new military suppy commission to be organized.
5. Inauguration of an air route between Chungking and India, with the main air base and training headquarters to be located at Lanchow.
6. Establishment of other airfieds at important points along the way, including Lhassa, Patang, Yaan, Changte, and Kangting; these air bases to be protected by Sikang provincial troops and by Tibetan troops.

British Admit Galatea Loss

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The Admiralty has announced that the 5,220-ton British cruiser Galatea has been torpedoed by an enemy submarine and sunk, according to a report received here from London today.

The announcement, however, failed to specify where and when the attack occurred, the report said.

Reunion of Descendants of Shimabara Clan Made Possible With Fall of Luzon Island

A reunion between the descendants of a lord and his subordinate, who 300 years ago visited the Philippine Islands, took place recently in connection with the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Forces, according to the Asahi.

The scene shifts back to Kyushu where Lord Matsukura of the Shimabara clan boarded a ship captained by Zuiemon Itoya of Nagasaki and set sail to visit Luzon Island.

When Manila was captured on January 2 by the Japanese Army, a family descendant of Zuiemon Itoya now living in Nagasaki coincidentally gave birth to a girl.

In view of the family's historical background descending from one of the early Japanese pioneers to the Philippines and also in view of the birth taking place on the day of the fall of Manila, the event was reported by Japanese newspapers.

In Tokyo, Eiichi Matsukura, a descendant of Lord Matsukura, who lives at Yasukata-machi, Kamata-ku, was astonished to read the report, for he had no idea of the existence of the Itoya family. By way of congratulating Mr. Itoya, Mr. Matsukura immediately forwarded him a present.

Meanwhile, the child born to the Itoya family was named Ran to signify the appellation applied often to the Netherlands East Indies in which the paper declares his ancestor was very much interested in trading with that country 300 years ago.

TURKS SAID ANXIOUS ABOUT SOVIET MOVES

Awaiting Return of Sir Hughe Who Went to Moscow Last Year

Domei

BERNE, January 9.—Authoritative quarters in Ankara have been anxiously awaiting the return of Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, who has not returned to his post since departing for the Moscow Conference last year, to investigate the Soviet's attitude with respect to still neutral Turkey, the Moscow correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported today.

It was stated that since leaving Moscow Sir Hughe has traveled through Teheran, and Baghdad, where he has conferred with William Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Near East, and then attended a military conference in Aleppo, Syria the report said.

Perching on a shaky pedestal of neutrality amidst three powerful belligerents of Germany, Britain and Soviet Russia, Turkey has been disturbed despite favorable assurances of Sir Hughe before the conference to ease Moscow's pressure on Turkey, it was reported.

It was further feared in these quarters that Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, possibly has agreed to a Soviet extension of influence in Eastern Europe.

U.S. GENERAL MAKING TOUR

Visits War Minister Tonazzi—Will See All Attaches

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—General Juan N. Tonazzi, War Minister, this morning received Brigadier-General Sherman Miles, chief of Military Intelligence of the United States General Staff, accompanied by Colonel Lang, United States military attache here.

Brigadier-General Miles reportedly is making an inspection tour of all United States embassies and legations in South America and is visiting all United States military attaches.

Brigadier-General Miles, it was said, is on a special mission of the United States War Department.

BRITISH CONSIDERING SHIFTING COMMAND

Increasing Menace to Singapore May Force Transfer Of G.H.Q.

Domei

BERNE, January 9.—Increasing menace to Singapore has caused the British High Command in East Asia to consider seriously the transfer of its general headquarters to the Netherlands East Indies, according to a Reuters' report received here from Singapore today.

In order to prepare the public, military authorities in Singapore have stated that if the High Command is transferred the population should interpret it as part of a common strategy having the consent of Australia, and not as a change in the determination to defend Singapore, the report said.

Meanwhile, British forces, abandoning numerous trucks and guns in their retreat before the onslaught of steady Japanese pressure, have given up their front lines in Perak State and have retreated to the south of the Slim River in Selangor.

A Japanese tank division has broken through British defense lines and is continuing its southward push, while another armored division is advancing toward the east, the report said.

British authorities in Singapore have recognized that the retreat of British forces to the Slim River was necessary in view of the increasing ferocity of the Japanese attack, as the Japanese have thrown in fresh armored divisions.

The bridges and roads destroyed by the retreating British army, in their efforts to escape the advancing Japanese, are being repaired by the Japanese troops which are headed southward with but one thought, Singapore, in mind, the report concluded.

New Hawaii Attack Feared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Lieutenant-General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the General Hawaiian Department, has declared that the Japanese forces may attempt a new attack against Hawaii, but he added, at the same time, we are quite ready for all unforeseen attacks, according to a report received here from Honolulu today.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP HIT BY ITALIAN NAVY

31,000-Ton Warship of Berham Type Damaged During Attack on Alexandria

AXIS AIR FORCE ACTIVE

Enemy Concentrations on Eastern Front Smashed, Says German High Command

Domei

ROME, January 9.—An additional 31,000-ton British battleship of the Berham type has been ascertained to have been damaged during the attack on Alexandria Harbor by the Italian Navy, besides the 30,600-ton battleship Valiant mentioned in yesterday's communique, following further investigation, the High Command announced today.

In the Mediterranean, Italian aircraft formations continued attacks on the British naval and air base at Malta yesterday despite unfavorable weather conditions, the communique said.

Italian and German warplanes were said to have bombed and strafed British tent encampments and marching troop columns in the Agedabia sector, North Africa.

Axis aircraft yesterday shot down eight British airplanes, while anti-aircraft artillery shot down two other machines, the communique said.

British artillery yesterday concentrated fire on Axis positions in the Sollum sector, Libya, the communique said.

Fighting on E. Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 9.—Enemy concentrations were smashed and attacks frustrated yesterday as heavy fighting was reported from the Eastern Front, the High Command announced today.

The Luftwaffe supported German land forces along the entire front, the communique said.

In North Africa, enemy artillery batteries continued firing on Axis positions near Sollum while in the Agedabia sector, activity was confined chiefly to scouting work, the communique stated.

Malta again was bombed by the Luftwaffe, it was said.

READY FOR RIO PARLEY

Six Countries to Be Represented by Minor Officials

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 9.—Although the Rio de Janeiro Conference, scheduled to convene on January 15 under the chairmanship of Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil, is expressly for foreign ministers, six of the 15 nations will be represented by their foreign vice-ministers, ambassadors or ministers, it was reported today.

On the initial day, the conference president will be elected, while two commissions will be designated to study defense and economic solidarity of the Western Hemisphere.

The conference will extend probably 10 days, it was reported.

HONGKONG WAR NETS 23 VESSELS FOR JAPAN NAVY

Torpedo-Destroyer, 4 Gunboats, 7 Torpedo-Boats, Oil Tanker, 2 Mine-Layers, 8 Patrol Ships Included

NATIONALS INTERNED NEAR LUZON RESCUED

The Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Saturday issued the following communique on war results attained by the Imperial Japanese Navy at Hongkong up to January 8:

"1. Warships sunk by the Imperial Navy: One torpedo-destroyer, four gunboats, seven torpedo-boats, one oil tanker, two mine-layers and eight patrol ships.

"2. 110 large and small vessels captured.

"3. 128 mines disposed of.

"As to Japan's loss, a small 300-ton Japanese transport sank after hitting a mine. It should be noted that the words 'disposed of' in the above paragraph, means those mines caught by mine sweepers or torpedo-destroyers and blown up."

JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES LAND IN MASBATE

Domei

MANILA, January 10—According to information received here today a landing party of the Imperial Navy landed in Masbate Island, south of Luzon, Friday and rescued approximately 50 Japanese and 15 Germans who had been interned by the American forces in the island. These Japanese and Germans are now being taken care of at Legaspi, a town situated in the southernmost part of Luzon Island. The report further disclosed that a gunner belonging to the U.S. air corps has been taken prisoner by the Japanese landing unit.

Masbate Island is located in the center of the Philippine group, west of Samar and northeast of Panay. It is long, running 97 kilometers from east to west and the width averages about 32 kilometers. The total area is 3,251 square kilometers and it has a population of 44,000. A mountain range runs from the northern end to the southeastern corner. There are vast forest areas and the main products are lumber, sugar and gold. Masbate, capital of the island, has a population of 2,500 and is the principal port of the island.

BRITISH BATTALION COMMANDER CAPTURED

Domei

TAJONG MALIM, MALAYA, January 10.—After routing the enemy 11th division near the Slim River in southern Perak State, Japanese troops now are continuing their sweeping southward drive. In a battle in the Slim River sector, 11 British men and officers, including a battalion commander, were taken prisoner, while other British troops in jungles nearby are continuing to surrender to the Japanese.

Reflecting a state of utter confusion in which the enemy retreated, the British troops left behind several hundred trucks intact and pieces of anti-aircraft artillery loaded. According to the British battalion commander taken prisoner, British troops operating in the Slim River sector had their bread provided only once a week and lived on biscuits instead.

PHILIPPINE FORCES RETREAT IN LUZON

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Anticipating fierce Japanese assaults the Philippine forces in the west coast of Luzon have retreated to new defense positions, according to a New York Times report received here today.

The United States War Department today issued a casual communique that, in anticipation of renewed attacks, defense forces have been hastening preparations. Despite the fact that heavy encounters have been raging for the past two days the official communique has disclosed nothing else of importance, the Times caustically pointed out.

The same journal said the momentary lull presages a titanic struggle in the making, but declared the forces General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Commonwealth Forces in the Philippines are securely entrenched in the marshes of the Bataan Peninsula.

The New York Times added, the marshes would prevent pincer movements by the enemy or action by mechanized forces.

However, the Japanese have countered by concentrating strong cavalry forces which already have experienced action under such conditions, thus the danger is far from been eliminated, the journal reportedly stated.

The article concluded that despite unfavorable odds, General MacArthur and his men are not without ample supply of ammunition while their lines of communication are intact and they can be expected to maintain their position.

Steadily diminishing forces of the United States Philippine Army are continuing their resistance to the last, while Japanese Forces are receiving new reinforcements, John McLoy, Assistant Secretary of War, declared at a press conference, according to a Washington report received here today. "It is not my liberty to disclose whether General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, is making his headquarters on Bataan Peninsula or on Corregidor Island," he added, the report said.

PHILIPPINES' FALL WEEK'S BIG EVENT

World Picture Completely Changed With Japanese Entry Into P.I. Capital

A.B.C.D. LINE DISAPPEARS

United States Loses All Advance Bases in Pacific and Singapore Fall Nears

Last week witnessed the biggest event of the 20th century.

First of all, the Philippine Islands were virtually occupied by the Japanese troops.

The Imperial Forces which reduced Manila on January 2 drove all elements to a corner of Luzon Island. They have eliminated all these undesirable elements, which have been used by America as tools in the commission of all manner of immoral acts associated with the "foreign devils" even since 1898.

The fact that this remarkable result has been obtained by the Imperial Forces in a month of fighting in the war against the aggressor of East Asia tells a tale of how dauntless and brave the officers and men of the Imperial Army like those of the invincible German Army are.

The right-hand men of President Roosevelt, the aggressor, admit this remarkable success of the Imperial Forces, and sincerely regret simultaneously, that they underestimated the striking power of Japan's forces.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Forces have already occupied the two Pacific bases of Guam and Wake which are in the line of defense for the Philippine Islands, the advance base of the United States.

The Japanese Air and Navy Forces also have completely destroyed the United States Pacific Fleet in the air attacks launched at the Hawaiian Islands, intermediate base of the United States. The military establishments were so severely damaged that the islands have ceased to have any value as a base.

Japan Shows Them

The raiders also destroyed the naval and air bases as well as the wireless stations on Wake, Johnston, Midway and Palmyra islands. A similar fate befell British Nauru Island and New Britain Island under British mandate.

At present indications with Japan's overwhelming victories, the so-called A. B. C. D. line of encirclement around Japan has collapsed to all intents and purposes.

Needless to say, the United States has now lost all its advance bases in the Pacific and the leaders of that country have been put out of face.

As for Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, they must be worried as never before. It it not they that thought it would be easy to deal with Japan with American assistance?

The "A" in the A.B.C.D. encirclement movement has now been completely destroyed. The "B" must now be eliminated and she will be destroyed.

The Japanese forces which have reduced the Philippine Isands are operating for the conquest of the Malay Peninsula.

They have already captured Kuantan on the east coast of the peninsula and Kuala Lumpur on the west coast. They are now in hot pursuit of the retreating British troops, while on the other hand, fast mechanized units of the Imperial Army are rapidly advancing south.

The forces which are converging on Singapore have received strong reinforcements. It will not be long before they will employ their superfluous energy in a final onslaught against the enemy stronghold.

Singapore is the only one military base remaining in British hands for use in the conquest of East Asia.

The British have been telling the world that Singapore was impregnable. But we wonder whether the British consider it "impregnable" now that it is being reduced to a position of isolation with the Burma and Borneo routes cut as the result of the fall of Hongkong and with the Philippine Islands under the control of the Imperial Army. Information to hand shows that meanwhile there is a serious shortage of foodstuffs in Singapore.

The fall of this one remaining British stronghold in East Asia is now considered a matter of time.

Collapse of A. B. C. D. Line

The reduction of Singapore will mean that all British armed forces in East Asia have been defeated. When this enemy base is in Japanese hands, the Chungking regime and the Netherlands East Indies will have no choice but to surrender to Japan. Therefore, an early general collapse of the A.B.C.D. line is anticipated.

On the day Manila fell, the preoccupation of the leaders of America must have been how to explain away this most disappointing event. They had nothing concrete to say by way of explaining away the fall of Manila. This is the reason why Secretary of State Cordell Hull published a joint anti-Axis declaration of 26 countries.

In the background of the move by the 26 countries in adopting the declaration were Prime Minister Winston Churchill, busily occupied trying to excuse the defeat of the British and American forces in East Asia, and President Roosevelt, a megalomaniac exaggerating matters to the American nation.

These two men, on consultation with the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime, induced Canada, India, New Zealand, British South Africa, and the exiled Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Jugoslavia, and those countries in Central America, which are puppets in American hands, to associate themselves with the movement for challenging our most powerful Axis camp.

The declaration for most part was an imitation of the statement published by us some time ago. It was concerned with the employment of military and economic resources and the making of no separate peace.

Lineup Only

There are few international documents with the signatures of so many countries. An idea of the value of the declaration will be gained from the facts that America and Britain, which are the principal partners in the anti-Axis demonstration, are uneasy over the defeat of their armed forces and that the Governments of one-third the number of countries, which have signed the document are in exile in London, and that most of the other countries in the movement are weak and inconsequential.

In all probability the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union joined in the declaration in the hope of obtaining American aid under the Lease-Lend Law.

Six months have elapsed since the Lease-Lend Law was put into practice. The Government was authorized to spend the gigantic sum of $7,000,000,000 on account of the act. The war materials which have been shipped by America under this law amount to only 1 per cent of the sum appropriated for the enforcement of the law.

Any aid to be sent by America to East Asia in the future must be by way of the Burma Road, which has been brought within range of Japanese bombers.

It will not be surprising if little American aid has arrived in East Asia. Students of America agree that the enactment of the Lease-Lend Law was an attempt on the part of the President to mollify the dissatisfied farmers, laborers and capitalists in the country.

U.S. Merchantmen Weak

The United States has ocean-going vessels aggregating 6,846,000 tons. Only 23 per cent of the American mercantile fleet was used for the carrying of American trade in 1939.

Obviously the shipping possessed by the United States will be utterly inadequate for meeting the needs of the situation in which it will have to conduct operations in the Pacific and Atlantic at the same time, and also to bring goods necessary for the daily living of its people, and moreover, send aid to Britain, the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union.

If the American Navy is to be used to supplement the mercantile fleet, it will have to collapse under the additional strain put on it.

While the Japanese Navy is in a dominating position in an area from the Aleutians in the north to the coast of Australia in the south and the Pacific coast in the east, it is practically impossible for the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime to receive any substantial amount of material aid from the United States under the Lease-Lend Act.

As a result of the conference of the leaders of defeated Britain and America at Washington, General Sir Archibald Wavell, former Commander of the Indian Army, was appointed on January 3 to be Commander-in-Chief of the combined American and British Forces in the southwestern Pacific, an area which is so wide that it is difficult to locate it.

At first American officers were mentioned in connection with the post which has been given Sir Archibald. The fall of Manila, to which the Americans had been pinning so much hope was a principal factor at work to induce President Roosevelt to agree to the proposal of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for the appointment of a British officer to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces whose chief task is to defend Singapore.

Meantime the command of the combined forces in the China area has been given to General Chiang Kai-shek.

Wavell in Java

A report has it that Sir Archibald has proceeded to his headquarters which have been established on Java.

The appointment of Sir Archibald was a result of a compromise between the leaders of America and Britain.

The unification of the fronts against the Axis Powers which, according to America and Britain, has resulted from the Roosevelt-Churchill conference is only in name, as will be seen from the fact there are five commanders in the area where the combined forces are to operate. There are, besides Sir Archibald, General Chiang, Commander of the Australian Independent Army, Commander of the Indian Army, and Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the central Pacific front.

Nothing Stops Them

A bridge has been blown up by the running-away American soldiers who think nothing of showing their backs to an opponent. A mere bridge does not stand in the way of the Japanese soldier. He has a mission to fulfill. These soldiers of a certain bicycle corps of the Japanese Army are the very exponents of the will to win. If they find that they cannot pedal their bicycles over the bridge, why, they will ford the river, but not forgetting their beloved bicycles. Fondly they are pictured carrying their bicycles over their shoulders, not permitting the waters to touch the bicycles. This particular detachment was part of the Army which landed on Luzon and which swept everything before them to reach their goal, Manila, in a time that benumbed the Americans. (Flown by Domei plane and censored by the War Ministry.)

Hori Reveals U.S. Machinations at Rio

(Continued From Page 1)

by the Japanese Forces. The Anglo-American Powers tried feverishly to conceal the real conditions of their crushing defeats but, unable to hold out any longer, they were compelled to announce the detailed results of the war so far.

"In the British Parliament, Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, explained through one of the Government officials that even if the maximum efforts were exercised, it would have been futile to send sufficient arms and troops to ward off the terrific onslaught of the Japanese while President Roosevelt, in addressing Congress the other day declared that it was a matter of profound regret to have been unable to send reinforcements before the Japanese occupation of Wake and Manila.

"As the truth is gradually brought to light, the American and British newspapers have started criticizing the activities of their navies on the one hand while on the other, disgraceful conduct was exposed in which each country tried to put the responsibility of the incapability of the navy on one another. These tendencies, no doubt, can be regarded as indicative of the lowering of Anglo-American morale but the time is yet immature to contend that their fighting spirit is waning.

"On the contrary, the American officials have set December 7 as a so-called 'Pearl Harbor Day' and are fanning the patriotic spirit of the public by reminding them of the sacrifices suffered at the hands of the Imperial units while Charles A. Lindbergh, who was deprived of the rank of colonel sometime ago, has re-enlisted in the American air force. Varius religious organizations have likewise pledged to support President Roosevelt in his policy, and thus, the unification of the American public is steadily taking shape.

"Many peace industries are fast being converted into munition factories and the working hours of the hands are extended while preparations are making steady progress at the American air base in Alaska. Though these measures are rather late to start, the Americans nevertheless are taking necessary steps to cope with the prolongation of the war. In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt announced on January 6 that the goal for this year's production is 45,000 warplanes; 40,000 tanks; 20,000 high-angle guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchantmen, and that the amount of the budget for the next fiscal year will reach the vast sum of $59 billion.

"These, however, are only paper plans and in order to put them actually in practice, huge quantities of materials, labors and factories are required, not to mention innumerable other inconsistencies. It is therefore very doubtful whether or not the Americans are prepared to overcome the difficulties with a sturdy determination such as that possessed by the Japanese people.

"Even if such preparations are completed as planned, there still remains the problem of how to train the soldiers to operate such weapons. It is hardly possible to fly the 45,000 planes over the Pacific even if they are completed at the end of this year so that the Japanese people need not harbor any anxiety over the stupendous figure.

Be that as it may, it is a fact that the Americans are preparing for a long war by mobilizing all available resources. The people of Japan, therefore, must refrain from attaching too light an importance on this point.

"What I wish to emphasize here particularly is a warning against possible contentions among some of the Japanese public who, deeply moved by the brilliant accomplishments of the Imperial Forces, are prone to reach a hasty conclusion that they can look upon the war situation with folded arms since the mastery of the air and sea over the South Pacific is in the hands of the Japanese. The real state of affairs, however, is far from being such. I must point out, and though enemy resistance has been considerably weakened, thanks to the joint operation of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces, the enemy is still resorting to guerrilla tactics by mobilizing their remnant forces.

"Next I wish to touch on two other problems; first, the strengthening of the Anglo-American collaboration in the field of diplomacy and the second, the formation of the so-called anti-Axis front among the various Powers of the world. At Washington, a military conference between the American and British representatives and others are now under way.

"Gathering information from various sources, it is almost certain that the 'brain trust' of the Navy and Army has decided on the assignments to be given to America, Britain and other Allies in carrying on the war against the Axis Powers. Though nothing definite, of course, is available, it is understood that vital importance was placed on joint strategy against the Axis and unified control over the issuence of orders. The problems closely connected with Japan are believed to be:

"1. Offensive against Japan in Asia.
"2. Assistance to the Chungking Administration in its operation against Japan, and,
"3. The defense of the Burma Road.

"As a result of the conference, an announcement has been issued to the effect that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army, has been appointed to head the Southwestern Pacific Defense Headquarters which is to control the various American and British operations as well as those of the Chungking regime. At about the same time, a military agreement has been concluded between General Sir Archibald Wavell and General Chiang Kai-shek, resulting in the dispatch of a portion of the Generalissimo's troops into Burma to serve under General Wavell's command.

"The so-called anti-Axis front comprises 26 countries including Britain, America, Australia, Canada, Chungking Administration, Soviet Union, etc. The object of this front is: (a) to strive for joint operation against the Axis Powers, and (b) to pledge not to conclude separate peace. Although the front consists of 26 nations, it is virtually a common front among America, Britain and the Soviet Union, as the other Powers are insignificant insofar as their military strength is concerned. Consequently, the value of the anti-Axis front is negligible in view of the current political situation."

Duty on Copper Exports

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—The Chilean House of Deputies passed a bill yesterday providing for a duty on exports of copper, according to a report from Santiago. The annual revenue expected from the levy is estimated at $12,000,000.

Turk Sugar Output Up

Transocean

ANKARA, January 1.—Turkey's sugar production in 1941 amounted to 75,000 tons, it was revealed here today.

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NET BODY REVEALS '41 TENNIS RANKINGS

Goro Fujikura, Tasuke Oita, Miss Sawada Given No. 1 Positions

The No. 1 spots in the national tennis rankings for 1941 in the men and women's singles were awarded to Goro Fujikura of Keio University, Tasuku Oita of Waseda University and Miss Sumi Sawada of the Koshien Club, respectively, according to the rankings announced this week by the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.

For both Oita and Fujikura, the No. 1 spot is a promotion for they climbed over such men as Yasuo Tsuruta, veteran Keio alumnus and Jiro Kumamaru, also of Keio. Fujikura is the younger brother Jiro Fujikura, former Davis Cupper.

The rankings show a considerable shuffling of position from last year among the first ten in the men's division. So that such stars as Haruo Kodera of Kobe University of Commerce, who was ranked No. 1 last year dropped to No. 6.

In the men's doubles, the pair from the Koshien Club, Murakami and Horikoshi, topped the field with Uhara and Kusumoto of Hitachi Works placed second. The sisters Mrs. Junko Nakamuda and Miss Sachiko Kamo of the Den-en Club retained the top-rung position in the doubles.

The standing for 1941 follow:

Men's Singles

1. Tasuku Oita (Waseda) and Goro Fujikura (Keio)
3. Jiro Kumamaru (Keio)
4. Yasuo Tsuruta (Sankyo Co.)
5. Yasushi Kimura (Toyo Spinning Co.)
6. Hiroshi Yamagata (Kwansei Gakuin)
7. Haruo Kodera (Kobe U. of Com.)
8. Shunsuke Hirai (Koshien Club)
9. Keisaburo Yamakawa (Keio)
10. Sukekatsu Nakahara (Toyo Spinning Co.)
11. Shinzo Okada (Keio)
12. Giichiro Chikaoka (Waseda)
13. Shin Tanabe (Keio)
14. Tamotsu Sumi (Waseda)
15. Haruo Horikoshi (Koshien Club)

Men's Doubles

1. Murakami-Horikoshi (Koshien Club)
2. Uhara-Kusumoto (Hitachi Works)
3. Oita-Chikaoka (Waseda)
4. Tanabe O. Okada (Keio)
5. Yamakawa-S. Okada (Keio)
6. Fujikura-Kumamaru (Keio)
7. Yamagata-Kurokawa (Kwansei Gakuin)
8. Kimura-Nakahara (Toyo Spin'g Co.)
9. Sumi-Fukumochi (Waseda)
10. Tatsuta-Inui (Kwansei Gakuin)

Women's Singles

1. Sumi Sawada (Koshien Club)
2. Junko Nakamuda (Den-en Club)
3. Michiko Yamakawa (Koshien Club)
4. Reiko Miyagi (Den-en Club)
5. Keiko Asanaga (Den-en Club)

Women's Doubles

1. Nakamuda-Kamo (Den-en Club)
2. Sawada-Yamakawa (Koshien Club)
3. Oura-Hara (Den-en Club)
4. Kimata-Tanaka (Koshien Club)
5. Miyagi sisters (Den-en Club)

Today's Sports

RUGBY

Keio vs. Doshisha, an East vs. West intercollegiate match, at Meiji Shrine stadium, Tokyo, 2:30 p.m.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN

Waseda vs. Keio, 4th inter-university series, from outer garden of Meiji Shrine to Tamagawa, start 9 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches, spring tournament, at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku, Tokyo. Main events around noon.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued from Page 6)

did not take place till after the death of the resentful king. He was now installed as major in his old regiment, the Red Hussars. His great time began, when he became one of the leaders of the war party in Prussia in 1805-6.

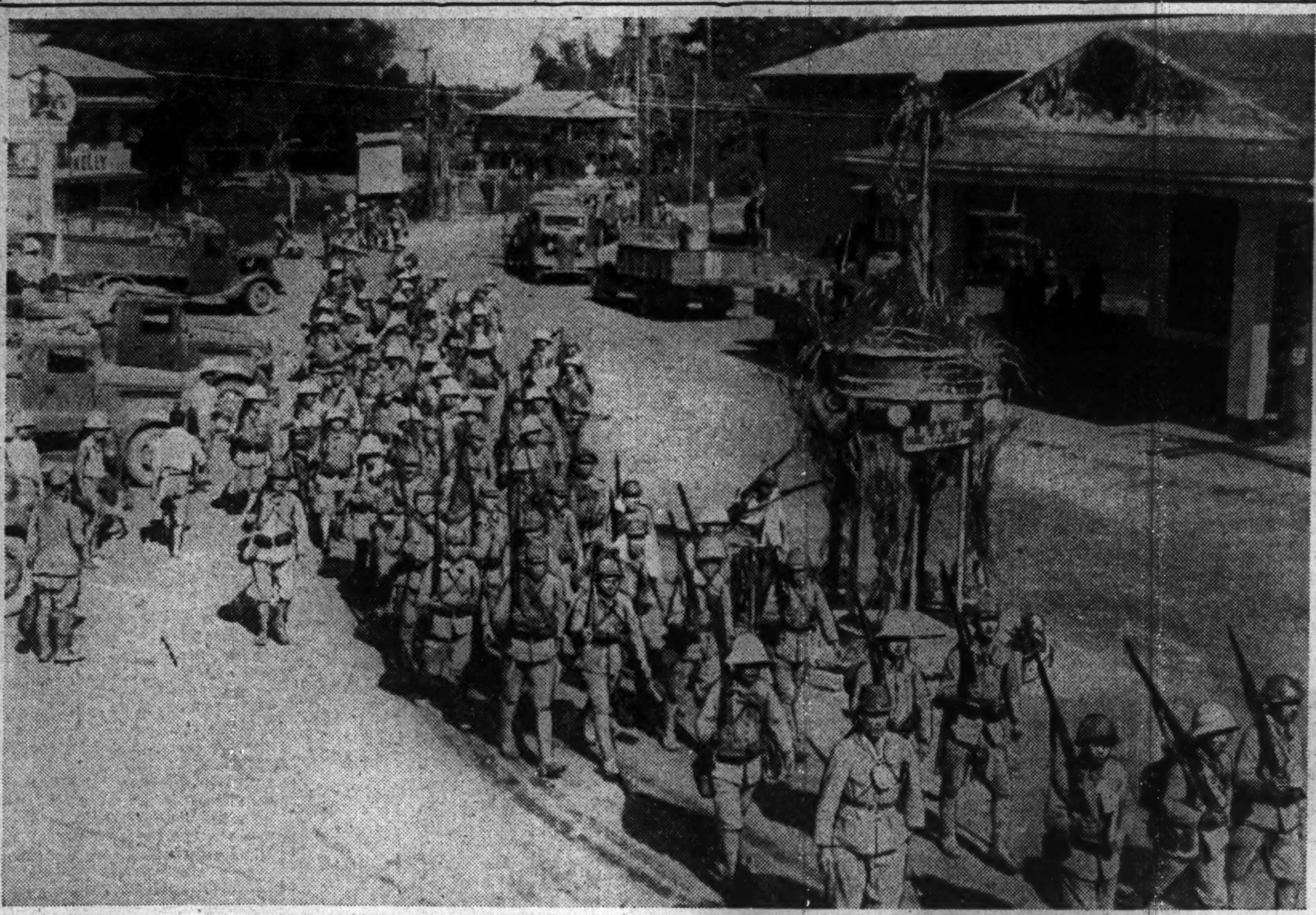
During the retreat of the broken armies, he fought a series of combats which, however, ended in his being forced to surrender. After his exchange for a French general, he was unanimously looked upon as the leader of all Prussian patriots. Napoleon who was soon aware of the dangerous influence of his enemy, could do nothing against him. The author shows the part Blucher played during the War of Liberation in 1813 until the end of Napoleonic domination. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of Silesia, with Gneisenau as his principal staff officer and about 90,000 Prussian and Russian soldiers under his control.

Later he defeated Marshal MacDonald at the Katzbach and led the way to the decisive overthrow of Napoleon at Leipzig. The victories and the entry of the allies into the French capital, which caused finally the downfall of Napoleon, were the direct consequences of Blucher's indefatigable energy and activity. After the unexpected return of the dethroned emperor, the old Field Marshal was called to further service. After the severe defeat at Ligny, where Blucher was ridden over by cavalry charges, he intervened with decisive effect in the battle of Waterloo, and entered Paris at the head of the victorious armies. Soon he was forced by his age and infirmities to return to his Silesian residence, where he passed away in 1819.

Great Figure

The new biography which is full of affectionate admiration for Blucher, shows him as an organizer and a man of great magnetism with the spark of genius and the energy and determination that make him a great leader, a successful general, a great man. His qualities which paved the way for his glorious carreer, were his patriotism and courage inspiring all his actions. Furthermore, he was a leading military writer. As we can judge from his writings, Blucher anticipated the changing of warfare of the future which he believed to become a fighting of big masses of men. On the whole he was the prototype of a great general adorated by his troops, an outstanding representative of the true Prussian spirit.

Triumphant Entry Into Manila



These troops of the Imperial Japanese Army landed on the shore of Luzon intent on capturing Manila. Their one thought was to enter Manila in triumph. After a brave battle in which they stormed and routed the defending American Army, these proud soldiers have at last in an unexpectedly quick time made good their determination to enter the heart of the Philippine Islands the conquering heroes that they are. (Flown by Domei plane from Manila. Censored by the War Ministry.)

GENDARMES' DUTIES DEFINED TO NATION

Major-General Says in Some Quarters Army Police Looked Upon With Fear, Suspicion

Through his radio speech last night on "The War Time and Gendarmerie," Major-General Hakuji Kato, Director of the Gendarmerie Headquarters, appealed to the nation that they have better understanding of the duties of gendarmes. He explained some of the most important services of gendarmes in this emergency time. The substance of the speech reads:

"In some quarters gendarmes are looked with fear and suspicion as a kind of secret police force in foreign countries. I positively declare that gendarmes as far as ours are concerned are no such things. You need not fear them.

"I recently had a report about our gendarmes, arresting a group of anglers on a river bank simply because of the fact that they were fishing, the alleged reason being that none of the nation is not allowed to indulge in fishing under the stress of the wartime.

"This, though reported as actually happened, is groundless, I assure you. Apart from the question of the propriety of the fishing at this time of emergency, there are no gendarmes who dare meddle in such personal affairs. Their duties are in other and more important fields.

"Briefly speaking there are three major duties of our gendarmes: first, they should serve to protect the Imperial Army, second, they should help in the preservation of law and order in the homeland, and the third, they endeavor to protect the land from espionage activity.

"I want to allude here to the gendarmerie's activity, seemingly a little too stringent, during a few years prior to our present hostilities with America and Britain. Some among the nation, I am afraid, felt needlessly molested because of the strict controllings by the gendarmes. This was inevitable to bring the final victory of the Greater East Asia War.

"There is, I wish to arrest your attention, a passage in one of our Army regulations. The regulation is that the entire armed forces in this country should unite in keeping secrets in order to prevent it from leaking out to foreign countries. When a war is to be fought with the total power of the nation as today, the so-called 'entire armed forces' needs the whole nation behind the firing line. Everyone in this country, therefore, are requested to protect Army secrets.

"It is to be noted in this connection that the current War of Greater East Asia is successfully being fought, due to the effort of keeping military secrets perfectly. The effort, though largely by gendarmes, has been much facilitated by the people at large. I take this occasion to thank those who heartily helped the work of gendarmes."

Substitute Wool Called 'Ryulon' Invented; Claimed Higher Quality Than Staple Fiber

A splendid substitute for wool has been invented by the joint efforts of Dr. Yogoro Kato, the professor of the Tokyo Technical College, and his disciple, Shigeru Fujino, an engineer of Ohama Factory, who have been continuing their investigation on synthetic wool for the past eight years, says the Kokumin.

Researches in artificial fiber have long been made in many countries of the world, and two methods are now widely adopted. One is the method of producing synthetic wool from organic substance such as milk and soya-bean, and the other is the method called dry spinning system by which synthetic fiber is produced from inorganic substance. The former, however, is defective in that the product is not highly waterproof and the latter needs, in its course of production, a large amount of acetic acid which Japan is lacking.

Dr. Kato, with the assistance of Mr. Fujino, has been continuing a laborious work these eight years and recently succeeded in inventing a method free from the defects of the dry spinning system and of the organic substance fiber. The newly-discovered method is named the wet spinning system by which a kind of synthetic wool, very much higher in quality than the so-called staple-fiber, with lime-stones as its material. The new product is named "ryulon" and excels the staple-fiber in several points.

The characteristic qualities of ryulon are, (1) that it is highly waterproof (2) is unshrinkable (3) of lower price than genuine wool (4) easier to dye than the product of dry spinning system (5) free from the defect of being too lustrous like staple fiber (6) soft and warm and (7) material for the production is abundant in this country.

Referring to his invention Dr. Kato told as follows:

"I am convinced that ryulon excels other kinds of artificial fiber hitherto produced in its durability, price and other qualities. However, I am not yet contented with the present method and the quality of the product. I am determined to continue my investigation further to improve the quality as well as the method."

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is due to grant the inventors a subsidy of ¥10,000 to encourage the industrialization of the new product, the report adds.

Ribbentrop at Budapest

Domei

BUDAPEST, January 9.—Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, today placed a wreath of flowers at the Heroes' Monument here. Later, Colonel von Ribbentrop visited the military cemetary, where soldiers who were killed in the last World War are buried.

Monetary Donation ¥2,600,000

During one month after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the monetary donation made to the Personnel Department of the Osaka Naval District amounted to more than ¥2,600,000, says a message reaching here from Osaka.

Life of Adventurer Is Vividly Recalled

(Continued From Page 6)

Fukumoto warned him against pessimism, and said, "It doesn't sound like you. We shouldn't be afraid of death. We are adventurers, aren't we?"

Then Suganuma with dreamy eyes appeared sorrowful. "I, too, cannot but think about my death," said he. "as I have got an old father and mother and a young brother. If I die even today, what would become of them?" At this, Fukumoto was greatly impressed. He was moved by this expression of filial piety and brotherly love.

Before Sun Rises

That very night, Fukumoto heard knocks at the door of his room. Opening it, he saw there Suganuma, pale and tottering, hardly standing, complaining of a sudden shock of intestinal trouble. The doctor was called in, but before the sun rose over the Bay of Manila, this young romantist closed his eyes, ending his 25 years' life.

Fifty years have since elapsed. His young brother was eight years old when he heard of the sad news of the death. Shujiro, that is his name, when grown up, became a Naval officer and is now a retired Rear-Admiral living in Sasebo as principal of a school.

When I visited Manila three years ago, I went to see the tomb of Teifu Suganuma in the suburbs of that city to convey to his spirit kindly words of Dr. Shukuro Hiranuma of Waseda University, elder brother of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, ex-Prime Minister, who was his friend and classmate at the Tokyo University. I approached the stone, walking on the long pavement in the shade of breezy mango trees.

ROOSEVELT CALLED BLUFFER BY BERLIN

Ridicules U.S. Productive Capacity as Nothing but Cock and Bull Yarn

The spokesman of the German Foreign Office, according to a D.N.B. report, called the bombastic statements of President Roosevelt on the United States production, "skyscraper figures," the materialization of which he said would have to be left to the future, according to D.N.B.

He declared one was justified in asking, however, why the American President in view of the alleged gigantic possibilities of production had demanded the return of 25 tankers, loaned to the British. This, he added, confirmed the impression that President Roosevelt's figures on the productive capacity of the United States were nothing but a new, big bluff.

The spokesman then dealt with the further assertions of President Roosevelt's message. The White House, he declared, was repeating its efforts to falsify history. President Roosevelt wanted to make the world believe that the United States had been attacked by Japan, but everybody knew that the "shooting war" against Germany as well as the "war of strangulation" against Japan had been brought about by him.

Moreover, he said the President's accusation of the Tripartite Pact was nothing else but a repetition of former lies. Furthermore, he added it was commonly known that the task and importance of the Tripartite Pact had consisted in being a preventive measure against the further extension of the war.

Condemning the President further, the spokesman asserted President Roosevelt's utterances on the persecution of liberty and religion were also worthy of note. One could only gather from them, he said, that they were directed against Soviet Russia, ally of the Anglo-Saxons, for the plan to persecute and destroy the church had certainly not originated in Germany.

BRITISH FOODSTUFFS HIT BY SHIP LOSSES

Government Will Be Forced to Make Huge Inroads Into Reserves

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—On account of the threatening shortage of British tonnage which is becoming an ever-increasing danger, England fears that she will have to make considerable inroads into her food reserves during the present winter, according to a revelation of the paper La Prensa from London. The report points out that the trade with the South American countries must also be greatly reduced in coming months because of this shortage of tonnage.

Troop transports as well as the transportation of large amounts of war materials to the various fronts have caused this shortage. The warehouses in British ports are filled to the utmost in capacity since there is no possibility of transporting these goods. Official London quarters so far refrain from stating that this acute shortage of ships will also mean a curtailment of British deliveries to China and the Soviet Union, although they admit that less shipping space will be free for the transportation of foodstuffs.

It is stated in this report furthermore that British and American shipyards will not be in the position to improve this situation until next spring and that it is still then doubtful whether all these new constructions will not be used exclusively for military purposes in which case, naturally the trade routes to South America would get little consideration, if any.

The fact that the present shortage of tannage will most probably compel England this winter to draw on her food reserves to a considerable degree will constitute a dangerous menace. The report concludes that also the U.S.A., on account of the war necessities, will most probably be compelled to withdraw an ever larger number of its vessels from the trading routes to South America.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Sunday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Ogushi.
7:30 "National Resolution," Haruhiro Minakawa; Patriotic Poems Recital by Shinro Nakamura, Seiji Miyaguchi and Iwao Endo; "The Flag" (Shinjiro Fujiwara) and others.
8:00 News; Cello solo "Sonata Arpeggione in A minor" (Schubert); Violin solo "Rondo in A major" (Schubert).
9:00 The Records of Victory (Phonofilm 9th Edition).
10:00 News; Children Songs.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Japanese Poems Recital by Tadayoshi Shioyama, Chuichi Inakawa and Kiyoshi Amano; Shakuhachi Concert by Ezan Fujiwara and others.
1:00 Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kojiro Kofune; Opera "Lohengrin" (Wagner) Overture and prelude to the second curtain; Opera "Aida" (Verdi) March and Dance selections.
2:30 Radio Exercise for workers with music.
3:00 News; Sumo Matches relay from Kokugikan Amphitheater.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Serial South Seas' Language Play "Thailand," by Little Thailanders.
6:30 Talk on "The Establishment of the World View Through Japan," by Shigeomi Nomura.
7:30 "The War Situations of Last Week."
8:00 Radio Drama "Submarine Warship," by Ureo Egawa and others; War Songs: "Japanese Naval War Song Album," by Ryozo Okuda, Eiichi Uchida, Taneko Seki, Emihiro Namihira and Japan Patriotic Choir with music accompaniment by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Yasho Eguchi.
9:00 News; Kito solo by Kinichi Nakanoshima; Rakugo Telling by Gontaro Yanagiya.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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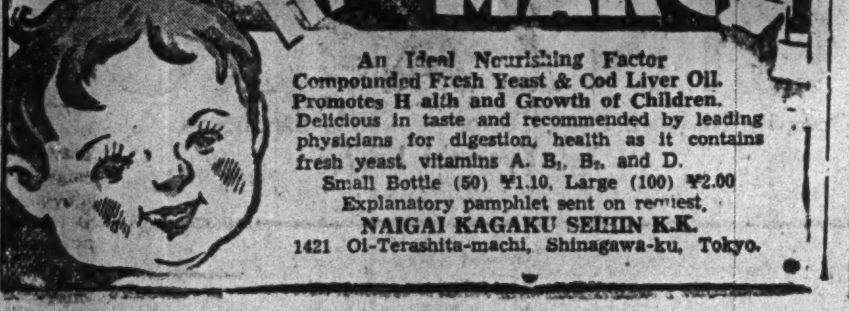

PRINCIPLE FOUND FOR ENTIRE ASIA

Five-Article Oath of Emperor Meiji Stands Now As Then As Great Monument of History And Thought

A principle to guide the construction of Greater East Asia has been found, or rather re-discovered, by Dr. Kumpei Matsumoto, formerly a member of the House of Representatives one time parliamentary councilor of the Navy Ministry and a senior statesman whose counsel is sought by the highest Government and other leaders of the nation.

The guiding principle is no other than the five-article Imperial Oath taken by Emperor Meiji in 1868, the first year of the Meiji era which laid the foundations for today's greatness.

As rendered into English by the late Prof. Yatsuke Hozumi, of the Tokyo Imperial University, authority on the Constitution, the Oath reads:

1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established and all measures of government shall be decided by public opinion.
2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the plan of government.
3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people shall as far as possible be allowed to fulfill their just desires so that there may not be any discontent among them.
4. Uncivilized customs of former times shall be broken through, and everything shall be passed upon just and equitable principles of heaven and earth (nature).
5. Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the empire may be promoted.

Loftiest Monument

These articles stand now, as they did when one of the greatest emperors of all time swore them, as one of the loftiest monuments in the march of 2801 years of Japanese history, Dr. Matsumoto says, and even when particular phases of government predominated in one form or another they have always stood for what is virile, progressive and enlightened in Japanese politics.

Dr. Matsumoto's view on this all-important matter of providing a guiding principle for Asiatic construction is embodied in a pamphlet published in December last year. In it he declares:

"It should be our utmost and most urgent concern how China (and all other nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere) is to be guided ideologically and morally, when we have already spent four years in the task of pacification, have occupied the best portion of the land and are speeding the construction of a new order on the Continent.

"From remote antiquity, the Chinese have always admired letters and held arms in contempt. It has been their boast that China is the center of world civilization and even when mighty neighbor races conquered them they regarded their masters as barbarians unworthy of moral respect though outwardly they might express submission before the force of arms. They have considered armed strength a sign of barbarism and justified their weakness as due to the high degree of their culture.

Bigoted and Prejudiced

"At present Japan may have pacified the best part of China by a powerful display of arms but the bigoted and prejudiced ideas of the traditional Chinese are not easy to dispel. It is a source of deep regret to us that at heart the more traditional Chinese regard Japan as 'that eastern barbarian' and this sense of contempt is making them deaf to the best counsel we may give them. Such psychology on the part of the Chinese forms a troublesome barrier to the establishment of a new order in China and is one of the weapons being utilized by the Chiang Kai-shek regime to continue its futile resistance.

"Why, then, do the Chinese, so boastful of their ancient civilization, admire things European and American, rely on Britain and the United States and willingly serve them as their running dogs? That is because they have been steeped in democratic ideals, liberalism and Western civilization. They have become automatons and slaves of the Soviet Union also because they have been allured by communism and communistic civilization.

"Now, in order to win the respect and confidence of the Chinese, Japan must place before them moral principle that is ideologically superior to any that they can cite. They must be shown a guiding principle loftier and more inspiring than democracy or liberalism and one superior to communism. Thus alone can the intelligentsia of China be induced to listen willingly to Japan's counsel.

Anachronistic Ideas

"Some say that Confucianism should be invoked and others that Buddhism will help but such views are mere anachronisms showing little understanding of the Chinese psychology. A guiding principle acceptable to the Chinese must be suitable and effective for curing China's ills and at the same time must be theoretically unassailable and freshly orientated. Ideas which have already been disseminated in China or arguments worn threadbare in Europe or the United States would only invite more contempt of the Chinese intelligentsia. A principle equal to the task of guiding and reassuring the Chinese must be something entirely original with Japan. It must not be something merely abstract, imaginary and lacking in historical background. It must be something unmistakably real and practical. Only such ideas as meet these requirements are adequate to guide China and to win the moral respect of the Chinese.

"Have we such a principle? Assuredly yes. We have a profound ideological system fulfilling all these difficult conditions and proved by the test of highest achievement. That is no less an instrument than the five-article Imperial Oath of the Meiji Restoration.

"The five-article Imperial Oath was the guiding principle of the renovation that swept over Japan in the Meiji era. Its historical background is the most glorious that one can wish and no one can be unaware of the inspiring truths it contains. It has guided the destiny of the Japanese Empire to its present greatness and will do so as long as it animates the heart and action of the Japanese.

Cannot Help Being Moved

"Each time that we read over the five-article Imperial Oath we cannot help being moved by the perfection of its political principle, the social and moral guidance it so clearly sets forth and by the beauty of the virile and heroic idea's it embodies in the spirit in which our nation was founded. A great and immortal principle invariably is inspired by a religious conviction and its light is seldom of this world.

"The profound sincerity and devotional nature of the Oath are expressed in the phrase that Emperor Meiji 'swears by the gods of heaven and earth' which emphasizes its irrevocability. Faith in the gods of our fathers is the most noble side of mankind, while devotion is the most sanctified path of human life. In the union between government and religious rites is there the most typical element of the Japanese spirit."

Just as all the great sacred writings of the world have had commentators, the Imperial Oath is interpreted in the light of the political history of Japan since its proclamation. Dr. Matsumoto offers an entirely original and up-to-date commentary.

Commentary on Oath

1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established and all measures of government shall be decided by public opinion.

"In this article Emperor Meiji suggested the fundamental spirit in which government shall be conducted. To avoid dogmatism, dictatorship or despotism on the part of the Government, to prevent mob rule on the part of the people, to gather together able men willing to abnegate the self in public service, to eliminate prejudice, to abstain from forming selfish cliques, to consider the interests of the whole, the country, above all else, to find enlightened, just and equitable theorems by friendly discussions—such, I humbly submit, must have been the august thought behind the terse and comprehensive sentence. From the point of view of this sublime political theory, the present-day Diet politics, party government, government by public opinion or majority government is felt to be an extremely immature and puerile form of government. (Here it is necessary to point out that the English term "public opinion" was used by the late Prof. Hozumi for the Japanese original "koron" because of the idiomatic usage public opinion enjoys in English-speaking countries. The contemporary Japanese term for public opinion is "yoron," so that the term "koron," universal verdict, should be understood in a sense free from the democratic tinge).

"The fundamental principle of Japanese government is that the Emperor is the fountainhead of all authority. In His Majesty's wisdom, the Emperor refers matters of importance to the veteran statesmen close to the Throne, to the Privy Council or to the Diet. This system does not in the least detract from the wisdom of His Majesty but adds to it as manifesting the scrupulous care which His Majesty deigns to exercise in the conduct of state. Thus the Diet is not an arena for party conflict but an assembly whose sacred duty is to receive the Emperor's reference.

Shall Unite

"2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the plan of government.

"In this article, Emperor Meiji indicated a utopian state in which there shall be no oppression, no compulsion, no humiliating submission, no suffering, no discrimination between the rich and poor, no menace to livelihood from the pursuit of private gain, no cruel social hatred arising from a class struggle, but love as between parents and children, confidence as between brothers or sisters, harmony, concord, and unanimity among 100,000,000 Japanese for the construction of a moral golden age.

"In this article, there is embodied the ideal of harmony among mankind, Hakko Ichi-u, universal brotherhood. Conviction that there shall be world peace and co-prosperity among mankind oozes out of this terse sentence.

"When we survey the situation of the world today from the point of view this ideal, we realize that the chaos now prevailing has not been brought about by accident.

"What has democracy, whose goal is individual liberty and laissez-faire, brought to society, to man? What has capitalism, whose sole aim is profit, private gain and material prosperity, done for society, for any state? What good has communism, which stands for class struggle between the noble and common, rich and poor, capital and labor, until the proletarian dictatorship is wrested from the ruling class, brought to the modern world? Nothing but violence, rebellion, rape, exploitation, aggression and murder. When we examine democracy, capitalism or communism from the higher standpoint of 'Great Harmony,' which is another name for Japan, we are struck by the ugly cruelty of these concepts. To save the world from the mad dance of democracy, capitalism and communism rose Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. But these two may be considered so many commentaries on Article 2 of the Imperial Oath.

"3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people shall as far as possible be allowed to fulfill their just desires so that there may not be any discontent among them.

"Plato and Aristotle in antiquity and students of political science and sociology in modern times have spoken millions of learned words on the science of government but all the heavy verbiage of such statesmen and sociologists can be more tersely formularized by this single sentence. The deepest philosophy and highest ideal of politics and sociology are therein expressed. The ultimate aim of government and social life is to contrive so that every class or every individual may be allowed to fulfil its or his just desires and each find his proper place in the total scheme of society, state or the society of nations. An ideal state is one in which every person is content and actually enjoys the work he is doing in health and security. Such a social order, however, must be constantly uplifted by suitable moral tension so that there will be no discontent. When there is discontent, there is moral laxity and all crime, corruption, atrophy and ruin set in. The causes of national, social or racial rise, fall or transition lie in this moral tension or laxity.

"4. Uncivilized customs of former times shall be broken through, and everything shall be passed upon just and equitable principles of heaven and earth (nature).

"Metabolism is a law of life. For life to continue and develop, waste matter must be thrown off and fresh matter ingested. The state is the highest organism of the universe. In order that this great life may be maintained in health and made to develop, all the accumulated evils of the past must be eliminated as so much waste matter, regardless of the resistance that may be offered by tradition. The manner in which this rejuvenation is to be effected for health and welfare of the state is shown by the universally-accepted way of heaven and earth (nature). The Imperial Rescript on Education points out the way "infallible for all ages and true in all places."

"5. Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the empire may be promoted.

"The thought expressed by these simple words and the spirit they embody are of matchless splendor and sublimity. There is no equal in any age or place. They state the conviction, as in letters of flame, that knowledge is the highest virtue of mankind and that wisdom shall be made the fundamental virtue of the infinitely-developing Imperial Way. It is this article, more even than those preced-

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PEARL HARBOR

DECEMBER 8

When eagles of the Rising Sun
Smashed the enemy battle fleet,
The gods smiled and said: "Well done,
The work was, as at Salamis, neat.

"Like Persia of old, America may boast
To have the money, the men and means;
But a war is not won by paying its cost
Nor victory bribed by "beans."

"It's the men who pilot the fighting craft,
It's the spirit behind the guns,
That turn machines into living 'Kraft'
That scores the full-base runs.

"Like the Greeks of old, ye people bold
Place more faith in your souls' flames
Than in the easily-melted gold
Or vain, unjustified claims.

"So onward to the glorious goal
To the splendid fulfilment
Of an Asia for Asiatics, roll
Your arms through defenses rent."

Mixed Tones

Submitted for the Education Ministry's Art Exhibition by Mitsuru Ito, this work is considered by the judges as expressing quite ably what is typical of Chinese character. The flat tone of the Japanese school is mixed partly with the dimensionality of the Occidental school. Except for a slight grating in the coloring and shading, it is technically sound for the type of painting the artist has adopted. The painter says that the work is based on an impression of a band he saw in Manchoukuo when he visited the country last year.

Historical Survey Made by Noted Critic To Unravel Originality of Japanese Art

The characteristics of Japanese fine art are described by Sotaro Nakai, a noted art critic, in an article in the January number of the National Art, a popular art magazine.

"It is a very difficult task to know the characteristics of Japanese fine art. To know them it is necessary to gain a good understanding of the life of the Japanese race under conditions which varied according to eras. The artistic life in Japan was influenced by imported culture. We must know how it was affected by foreign thoughts before we can be in a position to realize the characteristics of Japanese art.

Buddhist Influence

"In ancient Japan the artistic life was influenced by Buddhist art which was imported into this country from India, where it originated. How our forefathers appreciated Buddhistic art and the Buddhist world-view revealed through them will be seen from the wooden image of Kokuho Bodhisattva, treasured at the Horin Temple. The image has a strong appeal as a symbol of power. A shrewd eye will discover that there is something strongly exotic about the work. There is no suggestion that our forefathers were the blind admirers of imported art. The artists in the Suiko and Nara eras did not forget to reveal what is truly Japanese through their works although they had to work under limitations imposed by the imported art whose technics they had adopted. The mural painting of the Horyu Temple, depicting Buddha, is so Japanese that experts are agreed that it was the work of a Japanese artist although the technique used is not Japanese.

Yamatoye More National

"Let us turn our attention to yamatoye, which flourished after the Nara period, and which is more national in character than Buddhist art. It would be rash to conclude that yamatoye work is representative of the character of the Japanese race. The fact is that this type of pictorial art developed under the influence of the Fujiwara family. The Fujiwaras were a noble family. Thus the scope of yamatoye was restricted by concepts peculiar to the nobility. No wonder that products of yamatoye painters of this period were decorative and were prized for their aesthetic quality.

"The decline of the Fujiwaras naturally affected yamatoye. As the warriors grew in influence another mode of art, suitable to the warrior, appeared. Kamakura art, as the art which flourished during the period of rule by warriors is termed, was by far more powerful than yamatoye.

"Products of painters of this period are valued for the strong will to create embodied in them. The technique of these painters was simple.

Sumiye Flourishes

"In the Ashikaga period, which follows the Kamakura period, the cultural life in the country was influenced by continental culture. Pictorial art which flourished during this period mainly was sumiye painting (black and white). The foremost landscape painter of the sumiye school in this period was Soami. His attitude toward nature was the attitude toward man. Generally speaking the painting of the Ashikaga period is conservative in nature. And this is not surprising considering the conditions which prevailed in the country during this period.

"Pictorial art became positive in the Momoyama period which followed the Ashikaga. Pictures produced during the Momoyama period are grand in scale and there is about them much of the positive element which is lacked by pictorial work of the Ashikaga period.

Formalism Appears

"With the start of the Tokugawa period formalism asserted itself. The feudal system which was strengthened during this period affected art, especially painting. Ukiyoye is one of the peculiar art products of this period. Painters of this school did not hesitate to depict prostitutes. Utamaro was the best known of ukiyoye painters.

"The history of Japanese art shows that it is dangerous to put Japanese painting in one category. The characteristics of Japanese pictorial art are many. The one thing which emerges from the history of Japanese painting is that the Japanese race has made constant efforts to develop the right sort of art. The dominating thought of painters was to produce work expressing national ideals. This is the explanation of the element of justice which will be found in Japanese painting."

Chilean Journalist Records Appreciation Of Sai Shoki's Inspired Asiatic Dances

The writer of this article, Gustavo Labarca Garat, is one of the group of Chilean journalists who came to Japan last fall. This is his impression of Sai Shoki, whose performance he had before seen in Santiago de Chile and again on arrival in this country, and his interview with her.—Ed. Note.

A little more than a year ago I met Sai Shoki, the Chosenese dancer, in Santiago de Chile, where her performance was greeted with great enthusiasm. Recently I saw her in Tokyo where her art was more sublime because of being in its more native environment.

The dances of the Geisha and the performances of the Takarazuka offer a vivid contrast to the art of Sai Shoki which vibrates the atmosphere of Chosen, the inspiration of Chinese peasantry and the simplicity of Japan.

Perhaps it is because her art is a part of Asia that it is difficult to understand. However, anyone who sees her performance feels its spirit, its mystery and the force of its beauty. It is through the medium of its expression inspired by a modern conception of art and European technique that it makes such a great appeal to foreigners. If this art were merely local, it would not be so appealing; but its sentiment links the multitude riches of Asia with its remote sources of civilization to the universal sentiment for beauty.

Elegance of Gestures

As Sai Shoki appeared on the stage, which was bathed in shadows and in light, I realized the wealth of her wisdom under the spell of her smile and the quickness and elegance of her gestures. I was also attracted by the luminous lustre of her hands. The fingers are long and slender, expressing sentiment and emotions which constitute the center of her performance.

In her presentation of "Melody of the Jade Flute" she gives life to that classical legend, the "Dance of Ecstasy" which is inspired by religious zeal, but it is in "Lamentation" that she develops her highest dramatic qualities.

During the two hours of the performance we were carried away, perhaps back to the very dawn of history, to the first morning this earth ever saw, as the greatness of her soul found its free expression in the beauty

(Continued on Page 5)

HOW INFANTS PICK UP WORDS STUDIED

Rikkyo Professor Writes On Results of Research On Language Habits

When children enter national schools they already know what a flower is and also the word for flower. They also know there are chrysanthemum, cherry, tulip and other flowers. But they do not know the characters to form the word flower. Thus at the beginning of national schools, children are not taught words or ideas, but characters for words, writes Prof. Yoshitomo Ushijima, of Rikkyo University, in the January issue of the Fujin Koron.

It is, therefore, interesting to study how many words children know when they enter national schools. According to studies conducted by various authorities, they number between four and five thousand. It is generally since the time when babies are two months old that they began to utter sounds. To them the sounds of p, b, and m, come first and those of r, ch, and k come much later. But it is really from the time when they are 10 months old that they really enter the stage of learning words. Of course they start with the simplest and gradually include more difficult words in their vocabulary. The speed with which babies learn words while they are two or three years old is really remarkable.

There are statistics made by Smith and Kubo regarding the number of words learned by children:

	2 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old	6 years old
Smith	272	896	1.540	2.072	2.562
Kubo	300	996	1,675	2,050	2,289

Vocabulary Increase

Their vocabulary speedily increases up to four years old but since that time the speed much declines. It seems that children learn most of the commonly used words by the time they are full four years old. The speed of speech also increases up to three years old, but after that age the increase is very slight. Thus often it is seen that children three years old speak more words in thirty minutes than those of five years old.

The use of "tenioha" is not seen in one-year-old babies, but it suddenly increases when they reach three years old.

It is also characteristic that children make wrong pronunciation, and it is when they reach five years old that they become about 90 per cent perfect in pronunciation.

These studies have proved that children learn most of their words while they are less than four years old, and thus parents must give the utmost attention during that period in guiding them to learn words. This is because children will not learn words when they are left to themselves. They must be guided, as they learn words unconsciously from their parents and other members of the family. Thus, children of farming communities or poor quarters are much behind the children of cities in learning words.

Then, it is also important to make children learn right pronunciation and proper words, as once such bad habits are gained, it is very difficult to rectify them.

MUSIC GROUP CATERS TO JUNIOR AUDIENCE

Turn To Commercialism By Young People's Symphony Concert Association Criticized

An organization which has been instrumental in recent years in promoting the interest in and appreciation of good music among the Japanese youth is the Young People's Symphony Concert Association. Sponsored by this association, a regular series of "Young People's Symphony Concerts" has been successfully given at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo's largest concert auditorium. Inaugurating its activities about two and a half years ago, the organization held its first concert, June 17, 1939, with a program of cleverly selected pieces of classical music played by the New Symphony Orchestra before an enthusiastic audience of about 2,500 secondary school students. This event had been most carefully prepared by a committee composed of eminent educators both Japanese and foreign with Count Kiyoshi Kuroda acting as honorary chairman, and proved indeed one of more than only local import, as borne out by seven foreign embassies' having been prominently represented in the body of those patronizing it. In short, it was a new departure of extraordinary significance and at the same time more than hopeful start, promising in every respect.

Junior Programs Inc. Pattern

The original idea had been to combine musical education and artistic exaltation of youth, by means of special concert programs built up on about the same lines as the widely known "Junior Programs" Inc., of the United States. The successes of its activities is inseparable from its structure. The first is: "Only the best is good enough for children." The second and third are put into the catchwords of "Non-Profit" and "Non-Commercial."

Those same three principles were to safeguard the high standards of the Young People's Symphony Concerts in Japan, too, from the very outset. However, their having been abandoned step by step was chiefly responsible for the marked detoriation of the concerts which has made itself felt during the past year.

Idealism was at the foundation, when Miss Eloise Cunningham, at that time musical instructor of the American School in Japan, eventually got through with her long-cherished plan of organizing special symphony concerts for Tokyo secondary school students. Chiefly through her initiative the Young People's Symphony Concert Association had come into existence. Its policy as suggested by Miss Cunningham and obviously based on the Junior Programs' three principles,

(Continued on Page 5)

SCHUMANN:
Quartet in A minor

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BURMA IS GRANARY OF BRITISH FORCES

Fall of Malaya Likely to Be Followed by Revival of Country as an Asiatic

OIL THERE FEEDS FLEET

British Army, Indian People Both Depend on Burmese Rice, Other Foodstuffs

Burma, the land of rice and oil, will be set free from the tight grip of Britain and revive as a potential unit of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere following the fall of British Malaya into Japanese hands which is expected in the near future, says the Nichi Nichi.

Today, all the natural resources in Burma are utilized by the British Government for the war against Japan. If Singapore can be called the advance base of British imperialism in the Orient, Burma can be regarded as the depot of supplies in the rear.

It is because of the large output of rice and other foodstuffs in Burma that British armies operating from Singapore in all directions have been able to march on their stomachs, and that 400,000,000 people of India have been able to keep their soul and body together. It is also because of the production of oil in Burma, which stands only next to the Netherlands East Indies in quantity in the Orient that the British Asiatic Fleet has been able to move about in the South China Sea until recently.

Rice Center Enormous

The rice producing center of the country is an immense area spreading over the vast basin of the Iwaraddy River. Paddy fields in this region to which trade winds brings rich rainfall during the planting season, total some 14,000,000 acres, and produce some 7,000,000 tons a year.

About 60 per cent of the 7,000,000 tons of rice produced in the lower Irawaddy valley is exported to India, the Netherlands East Indies, the Straits Settlements as well as Europe.

The importance of rice in the economy of Burma can be fully illustrated by the table below which gives the value of rice exports in comparison with the value of the imported commodities: (Unit—1,000 rupee)

	Rice exports	Commodity imports
1935-36	215,156	208,300
1936-37	209,173	218,019
1937-38	208,603	238,497

Life of Serfdom

Burma produces, beside rice, corn, beans and peanuts in large quantities. In spite of the large production of rice, native farmers are forced to lead a life not much better than that of the serf, and this is largely due to the exploitation of the Burmese peasantry by British money-lenders and merchants. The miserable life the native farmers lead today is keeping productivity at a very low level as will be shown below: (Unit-Kintal-12 kan)

Average Production Per Hectare of 1928-33

Burma	14.3
Japan	35.0
China	26.8
Thailand	16.3
Average in East Asia	15.5

Although Burma produces nearly 900,000 tons of oil a year, its sales at home and abroad are singularly under control of huge British and Dutch oil concerns. So are other minerals mined in Burma including silver, iron, and copper.

The output of important minerals in Burma in 1939 in metric tons were as follows:

Zinc	59,347
Lead	77,150
Tin	5,441
Nickel	4,020
Steel	26,259
Copper	7,935
Silver (ounces)	6,175,000
Oil (tons)	864,000

OLD, IDLE EQUIPMENT DUE FOR SCRAPPING

Commerce, Industry Minister May Take Compulsory Step To Get Iron Quickly

Warning some wishful observers against taking a view that economic controls might be relaxed in consequence of the spectacular results achieved by our forces on all fronts, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, following Friday's Cabinet meeting that idle or old industrial equipment would be scrapped and collection of scrap iron might be placed on a compulsory basis.

The brisk war activities on various fronts are necessitating the production of greater and greater amounts of iron and this calls for rapid acquisition of scrap iron. The quickest way to achieve this end, Mr. Kishi said, would be to make use of the various idle or old industrial equipment still lying loose. The scrap thus obtained will be used to build more ships for importing iron ore, since the transportation of ores will require an ever-increasing tonnage of shipping. For rapid collection of scrap iron for this purpose, compulsory measures might have to be adopted as the last resort. Industrialists, therefore, must do their best to cooperate with the Industrial Equipment Corporation by positive efforts on their part, the Industry Minister concluded.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 10
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,193,295
Over Issues	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Loans	465,145

Bill Clearings

January 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	225,428	167,625
Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wall Street Tone Low On Account of Defeat, War Budget Revision

In view of unfavorable reports received in the United States from the southwestern Pacific fronts as well as President Roosevelt's recent revision of the war budget, the New York stock market revealed a considerably low tone, according to reports received at the Buenos Aires bureau of Domei from New York Friday.

FIRST STEP IS TAKEN TO DEVELOP SOUTH

Agricultural and Forestry Policy Assembly Will Be Established To Expand Resources

As the first step toward the development of natural resources in the southwestern Pacific areas, the Overseas Ministry has decided newly to establish a Southern Agricultural and Forestry Policy Assembly. The first meeting of the new office was held Saturday at the Overseas Minister's official residence.

Matters which will be taken up by the assembly include the investigation of agricultural and forestry resources in the southern regions and their demand and supply condition, collection of the existing data concerned and the mapping of the development programs of these resources. The resources which the body is to handle are agricultural foodstuffs, rubber, raw cotton, materials of fats, quinine, timber, and others.

Members of the new body are not only officials of the Army and Navy Officers, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Planning Board but also by representatives of industrial companies and economic organizations concerned in non-governmental circles, including the Oriental Development Corporation, Taiwan Development Corporation, South Seas Plantation Association, Japan Cotton Trading Company, Borneo Development Company, Nissan Agriculture and Forestry Company, Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Nangoku Industries Company, Mitsui and Company, Mitsubishi Trading Company, Japan Tannin Trading Company and the Japan Federation of Sugar Associations.

Meanwhile a Cotton Plantation Corporation, a ¥100,000,000 national-policy firm to raise raw cotton in North and Central China, French Indo-China and the Philippines, will be established under the sponsorship of the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations. The Federation has come to the decision in an endeavor to establish an autarchy structure for the supply of raw cotton in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, after conducting a series of negotiations with cotton importers of the Association of Japanese Spinners in China and other organizations concerned.

Negotiations will shortly be started with the Overseas Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and other Government offices concerned for the approval and assistance of the Government.

Music Group Caters To Junior Audience

(Continued From Page 4)

was laid down in a circular letter partly reading as follows:

Principles Laid Down

1. Independent organization. Should remain free to carry out the purpose of the founders, should not become affiliated with any other organization. All factions, musical or otherwise, that might curtail the usefulness of the organization, should be avoided.
2. Non-profit making. Tickets should be sold as cheaply as possible. Any profit accruing should be turned back into the organization to be used to benefit the young people for whom the concerts are intended.
3. Concerts should be Educational. Programs should have cultural and educational value and not be for entertainment only. Only the finest music should be performed by the best professional artists.

That this policy was working very well is still remembered. After the great success of the first program which included practical demonstrations of the various groups of orchestra instruments, another educational feature was added to the programs with the whole audience joining in the singing of some piece of choral music especially adapted for that purpose. This was done for the first time at the Christmas concert 1939 when under Ugo Nakada's instruction one German and one English carol were sung with Japanese words by 2,500 Japanese students. Since June 1940, that is to say, since the Association's third concert, the singing which appeared to be something of a chorus lesson in the guise of an improved concert performance, has been directed by Shuichi Tsugawa; at the same time Josef Rosenstock's orchestra direction was secured for symphony selections. So strong was the demand for tickets to this concert that all seats had been sold out three weeks ahead of the concert date and many schools couldn't have their applications filled. It was therefore decided by the committee that henceforth each program was to be given two times on consecutive days, so was the fourth concert program of the same fall, much to the satisfaction of an ever-increasing number of juvenile music enthusiasts.

Strange Procedure

Things were going perfectly well at the start. For what reason, in the fifth concert, November 1940, the task hitherto so splendidly filled by the New Symphony was allotted to the Chuo Symphony, with Manfred Gurlitt conducting, nobody knew. To make the program more attractive a ballet performance was inserted something which did not exactly conform to the customary style of symphony concerts; nor could it serve the purpose of musical education of secondary school students. Altogether that program appeared to have been made rather for popular musical entertainment. It was not just bad, but far from being what the former ones had been. However, still for one couple of these concerts, December 22 and 23—only for one as we note—Mr. Rosenstock re-appeared with the New Symphony on the Hibiya stage; it was the second Christmas program offered by the Association, but this time without a Christmas carol.

Meanwhile Miss Cunningham had left Japan, as had almost all foreign educators formerly connected with the Association's work. It was but in February 1941, that the committee came to realize that one of its members, Mr. Jiro Baba of the Victor Talking Machine Co., was intentionally boosting the Chuo organization. At that time, in short succession the three Japanese committee members, Prof. Eiichi Kiyoka (Keio Daigaku), Prof. Isamu Noguchi (Waseda Daigaku) and Dr. Shigeharu Kimura (Keimei Gakuin), tendered their resignations to the Secretary-Treasurer Prof. Paul Rusch (Rikkyo Daigaku), who followed suit by presently resigning from his post too. At that time, the original committee practically disbanded, and Jiro Baba, once the only non-educator among its members, assumed full responsibility for all further activities, educational or otherwise, of the Young People's Symphony Concert Association, of which but the name remained unchanged, while its office was promptly moved to the cultural department of the Victor Nippon Talking Machine Company.

Ideals Cast Off

This shift practically spelt the abandonment of the association's fundamental principles. Through Mr. Baba, in his threefold capacity as the director of the Western music department of the Victor Company; the de-facto manager of the Tokyo (formerly Chuo) Symphony Orchestra which is mainly controlled by that company; and as the new de-facto manager of the Young People's Symphony Concert Association, the latter's independent and non-commercial status has been transformed into that of a side-business of a business company. What will remain of the Association's valuable assets, ideal rather than material, and moral rather than financial? Obviously, the hitherto barely self-supporting concerts are gradually turned into profit-making ones, thus losing their original idealistic aspect.

With the inauguration of what may be termed the Baba-management, the principle that only the best was good enough for children was apparently dropped. Admittedly, with regard to art and artists it is not easy to decide what precisely deserved to be termed "the best", and we may therefore have the somewhat precarious notion of "the best" substituted by that of "second to none". Nobody will hesitate to term the New Symphony Orchestra a second-to-none-organization, as compared with any other orchestra in Japan; that the same could be said of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, even its most vociferous propagandists have given up to pretend.

The Seventh Y.P.'s Symphony Concert, Spring 1941—the first one under the Baba—management—was no Symphony Concert at all but an Opera production by the Fujiwara Opera Company. Perhaps the inclusion of operatic art in the Association's activities seemed to be a good idea, but really it was not. Everybody knows that nowadays western symphonic music can be presented by Japanese artists in exemplary manner. That the presentation of western opera in Japan is still in an early experimental stage, everybody must know who knows anything about western opera. Then, why bother children with artistic experiments? If however an opera was to be presented, then no choice could possibly have been less appropriate than that of Verdi's La Traviata. What that touching story of a fallen Paris woman could mean to Japanese youngsters unable to comprehend its moral and social aspects, is hard to imagine. Certainly they were not the audience the author of "La Dame Aux Camelias" had had in mind. Not to say more, let us assume it meant nothing to them.

Return to Ideals Desired

Three more concerts have taken place in the meantime, and a branch association was successfully inaugurated, altogether on the same line, in Osaka, with two performances of a first program given last December at the Osaka Central Public Hall, in the course of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's visit to Kansai. The great educational possibilities enterprise of the Young People's Symphony Concerts, and the ready response which they find among Japanese youth, have been amply demonstrated through the record of the past two and a half years. What is desirable today is the return of the organization to the idealistic principles under which it was so promisingly inaugurated.

INCREASED ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY SEEN

5-Year Project Worked Out To Boost Munitions and Vital Industries

The Electricity Board of the Communications Ministry has mapped out a plan to boost the supply of power, the Asahi reports.

In view of the ever-mounting demand for power since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, officials of the board worked out a five-year electric power supply increase plan recently, and the project will be laid before the meeting of the Power Council, which will be held here on January 15.

The plan aims at the development of power resources, 60 per cent in water-power and 40 per cent in steam-power and the expansion of power transmitting facilities. The officials intend to increase the supply of power in this country by 60 per cent a year.

The board also intends to adjust electricity charges throughout the country. It will take steps in this direction, the paper understands simultaneously with the establishment of special electric power distribution companies in each of the nine "power" zones of Japan. In adjusting the charges, the board will give thought to the levelling of rates in urban areas and agrarian districts.

Meanwhile, the Communications Ministry has revised partially the Electric Power Adjustment Ordinance in order to increase the supply of power to the munitions and other vital industries.

First of the major revisions effected in the ordinance is the setting of definite periods of time for the sending in of applications by those who want to have their plants and factories supplied with more power.

Second is the adding of a new clause to Article 2 of the Ordinance, which demands are those who want to use more than 3,000 kilowatt of power anew or to increase their use of power to more than 3,000 kilowatt of power must send in applications to the Communications Minister two years in advance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.1	— .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.6	— 2.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.8	— 3.40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.72	— .08
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.85	Same

FEW CHANGES SEEN ON WEEK-END MART

Favorable News Offset by Hurried Profit-Taking Operations of Bulls

Although the sinking of a United States airplane tender by Japanese submarines off Johnston Island, the continued successful military operations against the British forces in Selangor, Malaya, and other favorable news piled on, the hurried profit-taking operations by the bulls coupled with the aggressive sellings by the bears brought a lull to the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday.

Tokyo Exchange, defense industry shares as well as shipping, shipbuilding and sugar stocks remained quiet as the bulls were reluctant to launch fresh operations.

In the loose week-end atmosphere, both major and miscellaneous shares moved up and down within a narrow range throughout the morning session.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥136.10 while Osaka and Nagoya Exchange stocks quoted at the closing ¥137.50 and ¥137.00 respectively.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Open.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.5	d1.8	68.5	63.9
Do. new (25)	38.9	d .6	38.8	39.2
Kanegafuchi Sp. (50)	160.2	d2.5	160.9	161.5
Do. new (25)	103.2	d2.0	104.0	103.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	105.9	....	106.8	106.7
Do. new (37½)	95.5	d2.3	96.0	96.1
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	79.0	79.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.8	u .3	35.9	35.6
Tokyo Light (50)	65.9	u .1	....	....
Electro-chemical (50)	60.0	d2.8	60.9	61.1
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	65.2	d .6	65.7	66.3
Japan Mining (50)	66.6	....	67.0	67.9
Manchuria Ind. (50)	62.6	....	63.1	63.5
Tokyo Stock (50)	137.0	d1.3	137.6	138.3
Do. new (50)	136.6	d1.9	137.7	137.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	113.3	....	113.9	114.7
Do. new (37½)	96.0	d2.0	95.6	96.8
O. S. K. (50)	102.1	....	101.9	103.0
Do. new (37½)	83.1	d3.0	84.1	85.9
Ishikawajima (50)	82.5	d1.0	82.1	82.2
Do. new (25)	52.5	d1.2	53.1	55.0
Uraga Dock (50)	134.0	u .3	133.9	89.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.7	d2.3	99.0	101.2
Hitachi Works (50)	77.1	d .8	77.1	78.0
Iwaki Colliery (50)	32.2	d1.0	32.6	32.8
Steel Tube (50)	77.6	d .5	78.0	78.7
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	....	71.0
Japan Fat (50)	63.5	d .8	64.1	64.0
Japan Soda (25)	32.5	u .1	32.3	32.8
Japan Oil (50)	86.1	d1.7	85.8	86.8
Karafuto Oil (50)	52.0	d .3	51.6	52.0
Nichiro Fishery (50)	....	....	75.9	76.0
Shochiku (50)	61.0	d .5	60.4	60.4

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.85	105.85	105.85	105.85
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.4	136.7	135.9	136.1
N. Y. K., old	112.1	112.7	110.5	111.1
N. Y. K., new	95.6	96.0	93.5	93.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.	160.9	160.6	158.1	158.1
Kanegafuchi, new	103.1	103.3	100.8	100.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	96.3	96.3	94.1	94.1
Osaka Stock, new	74.7	74.9	73.8	74.2
S. M. Railway	69.9	69.9	67.5	67.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.7
Tokyo Light	65.5	65.5	65.1	65.1
Hitachi Works	77.0	77.0	76.1	76.1
Japan Steel Tube	77.0	78.0	76.9	76.9
Japan Oil	85.1	85.3	85.1	85.3
Japan Mining	67.3	67.3	66.7	66.7
Manchuria Ind	62.4	62.7	62.4	62.7

Trade Body to Meet

The inaugural meeting of the Foreign Trade Control Association which is to be invested with legal backings in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance will be held late this month. Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Corporation, is expected to be appointed the full-time president of the projected control agency.

Dividend Same

The Japan Trust Bank, as a result of the regular general meeting of shareholders held Saturday, decided to maintain the share dividend for the second half of last year at the rate of five per cent annum.

FACTORY AND MINES PUT UNDER CONTROL

State to Manage Also Enemy's Plants to Increase War Commodities

Major mines and factories were placed under the strictest State control when the regulations regarding the application of the Factory Management Ordinance were promulgated on Saturday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and immediately put into effect.

The new ruling also empowers the Commerce and Industry Minister to place factories owned by enemy nationals under State management and to make them manufacture necessary commodities.

The new action was taken in a design to strengthen the priorities in the production of those mineral and industrial articles, which are indispensably needed for war economy. For this purpose, the Ministry will dispatch its officials to factories and mines which fall within the purview of the regulations directly to superintend their production activities. At the same time, redoubled efforts will be exerted by the Ministry toward the improvement of the supply of materials, labor, fuel and electric power to designated companies.

Under the regulations, designated factories and mines are requested to submit to the Commerce and Industry Minister their quarterly enterprise programs 15 days before every quarter; namely, December 16, of the preceding year, March 16, June 15 and August 16.

These reports should include programs regarding the construction or improvement of facilities; acquisition of materials, labor and electric power; transportation and storage of materials.

It is also provided that any designated mine and factory will, without the permit of the authorities, be prohibited from modifying facilities to such an extent as to affect the production of commodities listed in the National Materials Mobilization Plan.

Chilean Journalist Records Appreciation Of Sai Shoki's Dancing

(Continued From Page 4)

of her body, and the rhythmic corresponding gestures.

Speaks With Danseuse

After the performance I spoke with Sai Shoki and when I asked if she remembered my country she replied that her most appreciative audiences had been in Paris, The Hague, Mexico and Santiago de Chile.

At present Sai Shoki is studying the ballet with the intention of introducing it next year with a group of her pupils in a performance inspired by oriental motives. She greatly admires the Russian Ballet, especially Sechinsky, whom she looks upon as being not quite human but rather a sort of butterfly.

"Then you are both maestra and dancer?" I said.

"Maestra, indeed," she answered. "Do you know that I carry my authority in my eyes and thus try to inspire a new rhythmic sentiment, but this may be an error permitted only to the art of dancing. Sometimes I am looked upon as a center of magnetism which attracts the emotional expressions of my race as if they were twigs of our souls passionately dedicated to the future of my people."

"And of what does the new sentiment consist?"

"Oh, Mr. Garat, I can explain that only while dancing. But permit me to say that I have discovered the dance, that art which had been severed from the very roots of life for three thousand years and had been forgotten. I wanted to abolish mechanical movements and let the body be flooded by light, giving it spirit and sun. My own creation can thus only be interpreted in the light of that truth. Can you imagine a pine tree, a bamboo? Good—I contemplate the movements and thus I receive the inner inspiration which is translated into external movements."

Sai Shoki and I had tea together while talking, and now and then she threw back her black hair when it fell over her eyes. For me—I smoked, listened and thought. Then I was left alone with my impressions, thinking that perhaps originally everything is tied to a political plane and now becomes a regenerated postlude, as the work of this extraordinary artist with that light and fluid silhouette, with ideals and faith founded in the virtue and future of Greater East Asia.

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Ryoichi Hironaka's Importance as Heavy Industrialist In Chosen to Enhance Under War of Greater East Asia—National Policy Firms Fast Springing Up

By HIROMU HIGUCHI
Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

Ryoichi Hironaka is one of the few heavy industry magnates of Chosen. He owns a number of mines and large machinery plants. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it seems, will add a great weight to his position in the economic world of the peninsula.

In Keijo there are many chartered banks and national policy corporations, and the presidents and managing-directors of these establishments exert strong influence over the fiscal world of the capital. Especially in financial circles, the weight of the Bank of Chosen, the Industrial Bank of Chosen and the Oriental Development Company is keenly felt from time to time.

The Bank of Chosen, which was formerly called "Kankoku Ginko" was established in the time of the Li dynasty. Being the central bank of Chosen, it is authorized to issue notes and its president, selected from among Chosen's leading financiers, has a great say in deciding all the matters concerning the economy of Chosen.

The president of the Bank of Chosen today is Junichi Matsubara, who is well informed on the complicated currency systems in Manchoukuo, North China and Inner Mongolia. Assisting Mr. Matsubara as vice-president of the bank is Ichiro Kimishima, a former officer of the Bank of Japan.

Most of the long-term loans in Chosen is advanced by the Industrial Bank of Chosen, and accordingly, it will be no exaggeration to say that the industrial development of Chosen depends, in no small measure, on this bank.

The man who has placed the bank on a solid foundation is Mitsutoyo Ariga. When he left the bank some time ago, Shigezo Hayashi was made his successor, who had long been the director of the financial bureau of the bank. There is nothing to be desired in his ability as banker, yet he can stand no comparison with his predecessor in the greatness of character.

The trio of the Bank of Chosen, the Industrial Bank of Chosen and the Oriental Development Company never seems to lose its sway over the economic world of the peninsula, but men like Keisaburo Kato or Mitsutoyo Ariga, financiers of large caliber, have been disappearing one by one from these chartered banks and the semi-official corporation. Those who hold the key positions of these establishments today are more of the clerk type who is adept at the handling of adding machines than of the financier who passes judgment in a second in making loans of millions of yen.

National policy corporations are springing up in Chosen one after another just as in Japan Proper. Typical of these are the Chosen Forestry Development Company, the Chosen Mining Development Company, the Chosen Rice Market Company, the Chosen Magnesium Development Company, and the Chosen Oil Company. Most leaders of these national policy corporations are ex-Government officials, who hardly know the rudiments of finance, commerce and industry. At the same time, these companies are not large enough to be mentioned here.

Principle Found For Entire Asia

(Continued From Page 4)

ing, which lifts it so far above any vow that a sovereign has taken.

"All knowledge must be scientific. The value of knowledge is commensurate with its accuracy. A piece of information based on illusion or mere wish is no true knowledge. National strength and progress of human life all depend on knowledge. Knowledge saves human life and nations from superstition and ruin. The article manifests the boundless and comprehensive spirit of Hakko Ichiu, which seeks to gather knowledge from all parts of the world and thereby to strengthen the foundations of the Imperial Way.

Expression of Harmony

"In short, the Imperial Oath is the expression of Yamato (harmony), the ancient name for Japan, itself.

"Reconstruction of Greater East Asia is the greatest mission that has been charged upon the Japanese race. Officials, civil and military, scholars, scientists, statesmen, businessmen, educationists and religionists must all unite in a vast integration of forces to set in motion a Greater East Asia moral movement on the keynote of the five-article Imperial Oath."

Dr. Matsumoto's movement has for its supporters such illustrious statesmen, soldiers and peers as: Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier; General Iwane Matsui, formerly commander of the Expeditionary Force to Central China; General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier; General Sadao Araki, former War Minister; Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador to Washington; Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, chief priest of the Meiji Shrine; Captain Prince Sanetaka Ichijo; General Takao Suzuki, chief priest of the Yasukuni Shrine; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier; Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, former Home Minister; Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, former Grand Chamberlain; General Kazushige Ugaki, former Foreign Minister; General Shigeru Honjo, former commander of the Kwantung Army; Fusanosuke Kuhara, former president of the Seiyukai; Count Kentaro Kaneko, member of the Privy Council; General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier, and Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to China, and many other notables.

Efforts are now being made to spread the movement not only throughout Japan and China but throughout the entire Greater East Asia.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 77,600,000

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1942

The Will to Win

When the Powers of the world began to mechanize their fighting outfit, it became common sense to mechanize modern warfare. In other words, in present-day wars machinery counts more and human power less. This notion was strengthened when the German forces, in the air and on land, rolled into Poland in 1939 and into northern France and Flanders later and again into Soviet Russia last year. The German advances, swift, decisive and devastating, were called blitzkriegs and this word was almost instantly adopted into the vocabulary of the world. Blitzkrieg was thought to epitomize modern mechanized warfare and to represent its zenith, in many ways.

But the war that broke out just a month ago in East Asia has demonstrated that machinery is not everything even in modern warfare. The sweeping victory of Japanese arms on land, at sea, and in the air, unprecedented in history if this war may be estimated in terms of material gains and tangible objects attained, has shown that, even with all their efficiency, modern science and machinery often count for less than the human factor which has always played a most important part in any war since the dawn of history—the will to win.

This phase of war has perhaps never been more clearly brought out than in the speech Captain Hiraide, the Navy spokesman, broadcast from Tokyo on Thursday evening. In the portion of his speech dealing with the spiritual side of the brilliant victory achieved by the Imperial Navy in Hawaii, Malaya and elsewhere, Captain Hiraide gave quite an interesting account of the basis on which the glorious tradition of the Navy has been built.

The spirit of the Imperial Navy, he said, is "never to die until the enemy has been crushed." For instance, the men who raided Pearl Harbor from the air on December 8, had been drilled day and night according to this one spirit. While they imbibed this traditional spirit, they were so trained as to see that they "never die until the enemy has been crushed."

This spirit, according to the Navy spokesman, was well translated into practical lines when they assaulted the Hawaiian base on that memorable morning. To crush the enemy every thought was given to the efficiency of attack. On that morning around Pearl Harbor there was a gale blowing at the rate of 17 meters per second. Targets were first singled out most to leeward and then shifted to those to windward. First, torpedoes were discharged. Second, bombs were dropped by power diving. Third and last, large-size bombs which produce the most smoke were shot by "horizontal assaults." By this precautious calculation the objectives were kept in sight, free from the explosive smokes, as far and as long as physically possible.

There was calculation. The great naval success at Pearl Harbor was based on something more than daredevil attacks, which should never have been countenanced by the spirit of the Imperial Navy. Although some of the daring deeds of Japanese soldiery have been misinterpreted abroad as suicidal or fanatical in character, it will be seen that Japanese strategy always represents a combination of science, planning and courage. Nothing is attempted at haphazard or planned without calculation.

On this point the Navy spokesman is illuminative. "It is easy to die," he says; "but there is something solemn about the spirit of never to die until the enemy has been crushed." For instance, when special forces were about to set out to execute underwater attacks at Pearl Harbor, he says, they spoke of "the certainty of success", "victory", and "crushing the enemy", but never did they speak of phrases like "death daring", "safe return", "life or death". Theirs might have been called "a unit of death", but, true to the spirit of the Navy, it was purposely given the name of "special attack units". The name indicates that there was so much certainty of purpose and life, but no thought of death or failure. Failure is unthinkable when calculation is accurate and thorough and scientific. Death is thought of in the Imperial Navy only as a reward for the supreme human effort its men are called on to make. This reward is never coveted or sought, as many foreigners think. Only death is weighed as lightly as life; for how can it be weightier than life where and when only the will to win counts for everything.

'The Lowest Type of Animal'

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has recently characterized the Japanese as "the lowest type of animal." The occasion for this enlightening contribution to biological science was the Japanese siege of Manila which was brought to a successful conclusion some days ago.

Mr. Hull claims that inasmuch as Manila had been declared an "open city" it should not have been besieged. Of course he fails to mention that although the Americans tried to claim the status of an "open city" for Manila, contrary to recognized procedure it was not peaceably surrendered as an "open city" should have been, and that in fact a ring of defense works around the city kept up a vigorous resistance to the last which necessitated the carrying of the city by assault. Nor does Mr. Hull mention, as indeed he would have a difficult time mentioning in contradiction to his own false propaganda, that Japanese bombardment was confined chiefly to the military establishments outside the city and that most of the damage to the city was caused by the fire set by the retreating Americans.

What is significant about this "lowest type of animal" business is the revelation it affords of the mentality of the person who would make such a statement. There would be no great surprise if the obscure editor of some yellow journal had made such a remark, but for the responsible head of the State Department to descend to the depths of a childish tantrum is remarkable to say the least. The most charitable explanation we can make for the outburst is that the Americans have been rendered so hysterical by their defeats as to have been reduced to frothing in impotent fury. It is an evidence of the breakdown of morale when one has to resort to ill-tempered name-calling, and as such it is a most welcome reassurance of the success of our military campaigns.

A nation which has experienced three millenniums of glorious history, whose culture and spiritual discipline has been for ages the wonder of the world, can only be amused by the very original zoological classification worked out by the sour-mouthed Tennessee mountaineer diplomat. We wonder if he has heard of the memorial tablet erected by the Japanese soldiers and the special rites conducted by them in honor of Lieutenant Russell M. Church of the United States Air Corps who was shot down near Manila after showing greater bravery than the rest of the American fliers. Rather remarkable chivalry to be shown in appreciation of the gallantry of a worthy foe by "the lowest type of animal"! And that at a time when increasing reports are coming to light of the mistreatment of Japanese nationals in Manila by the American troops until rescued by our victorious Imperial Forces!

LIFE OF JAPANESE ADVENTURER IN PHILIPPINES VIVIDLY RECALLED

Teifu Suganuma Pioneer of Japan's Southward Advance Predicted Present Situation 50 Years Ago

By KANESADA HANAZONO

The fall of Manila into the hands of the Japanese contingents on January 2, only 24 days after their units landed in the Philippines, reminds us of a pioneer life of Teifu Suganuma, which is still fresh and vivid in our memory, author and traveler who died at Manila 50 years ago. His core de core has calmly rested in the suburbs of Manila under a marble stone, for these years of peace and war, far from home, listening to the approaching steps of Japan's Southward Ho!

At the age of 25, this young writer left Japan for Manila in 1889, partly out of ambition and partly of curiosity, only scantily aided financially by his friends. It was his scheme to investigate into the possibility of immigration in this undeveloped land, so as to help solve the question of unemployment among samurai classes in those years not distant from the Meiji Restoration. Arriving at Manila, he was so zealous about his task, day and night, studying the geography, meeting people, mapping out his future plans, etc. His room in his hotel was like a laboratory. In the dim light reflected on the shell-paneled window, he sat exhausted meditating on his visions, but could not but dream of his old father and mother and his younger brother, while feeling high spirits and hearing beating drums in his inner heart.

Standing up uneasily from his chair and walking about the room, he sat down again with a vim to probe into the facts he gathered. For five months since his arrival, he wasted no moment in his studies, not on academic lines he used to follow before as a lecturer at the Tokyo Commercial School, now the Tokyo College of Commerce, but for practical purposes and his Imperial passions. How vast was the Empire he dreamed is shown by this letters to Manjiro Ingaki, his close friend hailing from his native province, Hirado near Nagasaki, Kyushu, who afterward beame a diplomat and was Minister to Siam, now Thailand.

His Death in 1889

Suganuma stayed in Manila only five months and died on July 6, 1889. It is sad that this ambitious young man should have died with only a dream not realized. He was in Manila just when Cecil Rhodes, then back in London, was explaining the ideas of his expanding scheme in Africa, convincing doubters, buying out rivals, claimants and blackmailers. Had Suganuma lived longer, he might have created a vast colony in the Philippines, built a railway, dug gold mines, opened hemp plantations, cultivated sugar farms, and so on so forth. He was there, not for his own greater power, but the greater power of Japan.

I must ask my readers to bear in mind that the year 1889, in which Suganuma died, was 10 years before the Spanish-American War. Just at that time, Jose Rizal, the revolutionary leader, was about to launch a movement against the Spanish rule. Now throughout the Philippines, we see the statue of Rizal in every park or circle as the symbol of the freedom of the Philippines. It was by him that the national movement was ignited to be furiously raging like wild fire.

Under Spanish Rule

When Suganuma came to Manila, Rizal was writing stories in the Tagalog dialect to directly appeal to the people, living on Raguna Bay hidden among the flowers and trees. Under the Spanish rule, the people were harnessed to toil from morning till night for their masters, being squeezed of their labor. Catholic priests sermoned to them, saying obedience was virtue. Probably Suganuma met Rizal and talked about revolution.

How ardent his desire to cross the sea was is shown by the fact that for that purpose, he resigned from his lectureship at the Commercial School, despite his popularity at the school for his lecture on the commercial history of Japan, which was the fruit of his painstaking effort in examining all old records, documents and books in Hirado. His first work entitled "the History of Commerce at Hirado" was achieved when he was aged 20 or so. This book was published after his death and Emperor Meiji was pleased to accept a volume of it presented to His Majesty.

On the completion of this work, a benevolence came from the feudal lord of Hirado Count Matsuura to send him to Tokyo for further studies. He entered the Tokyo Imperial University in 1884. While attending school, he began to write a complete history of commerce and trade of Japan. What was done by him then is his "Commercial History of Japan," one of the best books on the subject even today.

As this book was a pioneer work in that line in our country, he himself was a pioneer in Japan's expansionism toward south. At the Tokyo Imperial he was concerned with his Imperial design, while with the philosophizing of the university. After he left the school, he became a lecturer at the Commercial School, but he quit it, and left for Manila.

Commercial History of Japan

His Commercial History of Japan consists of 633 pages and traces the commercial life of the nation far back to the archaeological ages. Japan's trade relations with China and the Southern countries in all ages are graphically narrated with ample notes. He closes this volume with a chapter on Japan's shutting all its doors against foreign trade, except through a narrow chartered channel granted to the Dutch merchants in the Tokugawa era. The policy of the Tokugawa Government, says the author, was to improve commercial relations with foreign nations, but to avoid any diplomatic or religious entanglements.

In the preface to this book, Suganuma says in the form of verse:

"Storm is threatening in Europe. This is time in Asia the tide will go high. Let Japan grasp the chance to hoist the Japanese flag fastened with Manila hemp in the Philippine islands which are now waiting for our possession."

Suganuma predicted 50 years ago that the present time would surely come. Japan's mission, he says, is to help all Asiatic countries to free themselves from the European yoke. To do this, he says, Japan must fight the British and French. Japan must size Singapore, the gateway to both waters. But he says, we must wait, 20 years, 30 years.

His Romantic Death

When Suganuma was in Manila, he stopped at the same hotel as Nichinan Fukumoto, well-known journalist afterward, with whom he had arranged his trip, though he first met him just before he left for Manila, respecting him as a senior gentleman with common sympathy. One night at Manila, Suganuma, Fukumoto and two others met over tea and seriously talked about their future. One of them lowered his voice and touched the question of death.

(Continued on Page 3)

Yamamoto, the Admiral and the Man

By a Special Contributor

If there is one name upon which the world has focused its attention since Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, it is that of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy; for the consummate ingenuity of his strategy, and the sheer boldness with which that strategy was carried out in the very first hours of the war exceeded the wildest imagination even of the so-called experts of naval warfare.

Admiral Yamamoto has been referred to as "the father of the Naval Air Force," who literally "built the nest, laid the eggs, hatched the chicks and brought them to full maturity," to make of them the present air force which, in less than one month from the outbreak of the conflict, has gained complete command of the air over the whole of the southeastern Pacific. Judging from the lightning speed with which America's Pacific Fleet was annihilated in Pearl Harbor, and the back-bone of Britain's China Fleet broken through the destruction of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, who would gainsay that Admiral Yamamoto performed his paternal duties well and thoroughly?

Knows About Planes

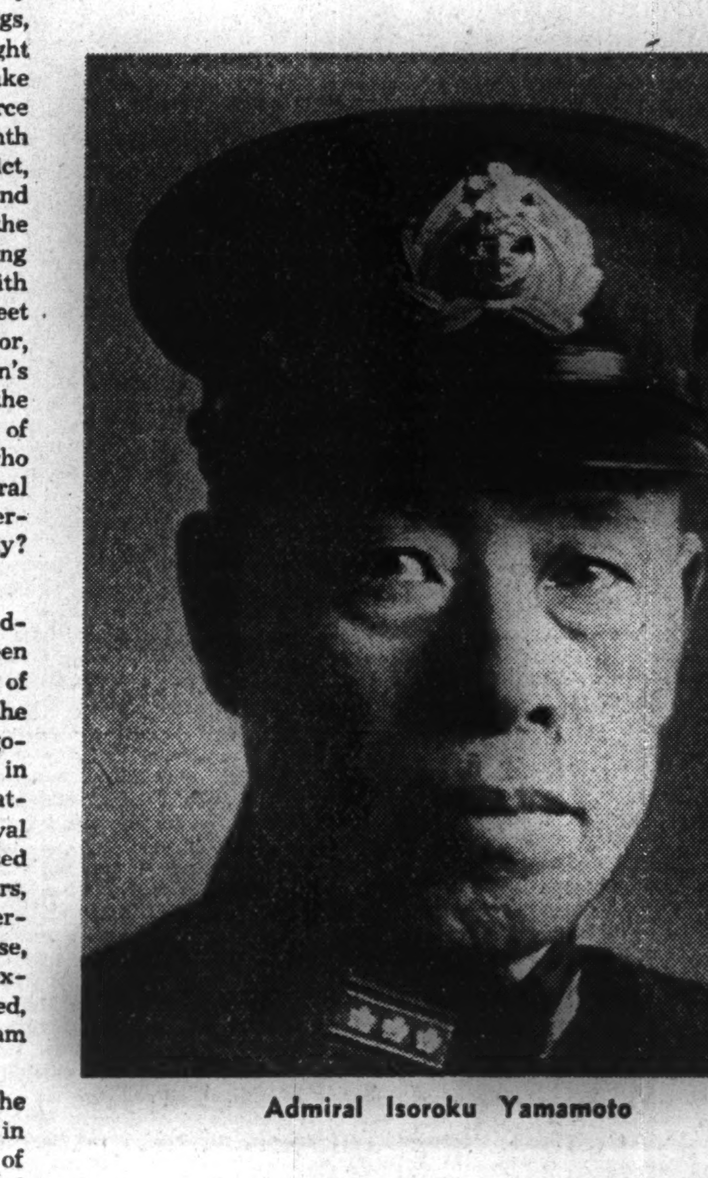
Paradoxically enough, Admiral Yamamoto has long been an advocate of the abolition of air armaments. When, in the course of the Preliminary Negotiations convened in London in 1934-5, which the Admiral attended as Japan's chief naval delegate, he suddenly proposed the abolition of aircraft carriers, Norman Davis, the chief American delegate, asked in surprise, "But aren't you an aviation expert?" To which he replied, "That is the very reason I am making this proposal."

Having spent virtually the whole of his naval career in studying ways and means of developing the efficiency—and hence the deadliness—of the air force, Admiral Yamamoto was best in position to know that in future wars, the airplane—more than any other single weapon—would carry the ravages of war directly to the very homes of non-combatants.

It was that same sentiment which actuated the Japanese delegation to the General Disarmament Conference convened by the League of Nations in Geneva in 1931 to submit a proposal for the abolition of bombing. The Committee on Qualitative Limitation, to which had been assigned the task of distinguishing offensive weapons from defensive weapons with a view to abolishing or radically reducing the former, would have adopted the Japanese proposal unanimously but for the presence of one dissenter—Great Britain. And the British Government considered this question of sufficient importance to send its Foreign Minister, Sir John Simon, especially from London to defeat the proposal. In his speech opposing the Japanese proposal, the British delegate said, in effect, that Britain could not support the proposal because for her, with her "far-flung possessions," bombing from the air was the most efficient and economical means of keeping recalcitrant native tribes in submission. That was too much even for the Russian delegate, who immediately took the floor and asked, "But why should the peculiar privilege of having deadly pineapples dropped on them from the air be reserved for ignorant tribes who are supposed to be enjoying your protection and care?"

Quality Not Quantity

The real reason for the opposition of Britain and the United States to Japan's proposal was, of course, their confidence in the advantage accruing from their vastly superior numerical strength in aircraft and aircraft carriers. But Admiral Yamamoto was not a man to cry over spilt milk. Pinned down by the ratio system, he resolved to make up in quality what the navy lacked in quantity. Subsequently serving first as Director of the Technical Department of the Navy Aviation Headquarters, later as Chief of the Navy Aviation Headquarters, he devoted his energies—and be it said in passing that his energy is stupendous, for in common with all men who have gained prominence in their chosen fields of work he has that recuperative power which enables him to carry on day after day with only three or fours of sleep—to the task of raising the efficiency of the navy's air force. As applied to personnel that meant sharp discipline and rigorous training,—training which entailed risks hardly dreamed of by officers of other navies. And if correspondingly heavy sacrifices were involved, the startling feats accomplished by the Imperial Navy during the past month would indicate that such sacrifices were fully justified.



Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Opposed to Marriage

Attention to details, however minor, has ever been a mark of the great. The story is told of Admiral Yamamoto that when, as a young Commander, he was attached to the staff of the Kasumigaura Naval Flying Corps, all the young officers in training, upon his request, took an oath not to marry until their active flying days should be over. Although there was no end of complaints from anxious parents wishing to see their sons settled down to family life, not one marriage took place among them while he was stationed at Kasumigaura. And Commander Nango, the premier ace of the naval air force in the China Incident, was one of that group who kept faith with the Admiral until his death.

When later questioned as to the reason for his unseemly request to his subordinates, Admiral Yamamoto is reported to have replied that for a flier about to take off on a raid from which he might never return, the mere thought of a family left behind might spell the difference between victory and defeat,—so essential to success in aerial combat is the daring and reckless courage of care-free youth. It might not be a wild flight of fancy, therefore, to conjecture that the crews of the planes that participated in the historic raid on Hawaii on the morning of December 8th were selected from among young officers and ratings whose minds were unburdened with family cares and responsibilities.

Not 'Silent Admiral'

While Admiral Yamamoto bids fair to receive from a worshipping public all the honors that once were showered upon Fleet-Admiral Togo, it is not likely that he will succeed to the name of "Silent Admiral" by which his more famous predecessor was known. For Admiral Yamamoto is a good conversationalist in any company, and is at his best when engaged in a battle of wits with journalists gathered for a press conference. Of all the foreign delegates to the Preliminary Negotiations in London, he was probably the most popular with the correspondents, not because his cocktail parties were the most lavish, but because he was always ready to accommodate their requests for interviews no matter at what unearthly hours they might come, and was usually ready with a good story. And what is more, he gained their confidence and respect because, as they put it, "he never evades a difficult question by lying." That is not to say that Admiral Yamamoto would not sometimes give the journalists a "tall story," for he is not without a sense of humor. On one occasion during that London Conference, after giving the correspondents a story of prodigious "heighth"—which, incidentally, had a close bearing on a question which was then receiving the attention of the Conference delegates—Admiral Yamamoto remarked with a smile, "Now, if you know how much of that story to cable to your papers, you are better correspondents than I am a delegate."

Law of Probability

His skill and success at cards, whether it be poker, bridge, or whatnot, is well known to the public, for the newspapers and popular magazines devoted columns to that subject during the Preliminary Negotiations. Not so well known, however, is the reason he gives for his propensity for games which involve an admixture of chance and skill. That such games constitute his only diversion, he readily admits. But more than that, he explains, success in any game in which chance is a factor depends on a thorough knowledge of the law of probability,—the same as in naval gunnery! He probably offers that explanation with a twinkle in his eyes. But be the true reason what it may, more than one American correspondent stationed in Tokyo during the past two decades will attest to the Admiral's uncanny skill at poker. And no less a personage than Admiral Standley, who was the Chief American Naval Delegate to the Preliminary Negotiations, fell an easy victim to his skill at the bridge table. At a semi-official luncheon which took place a few days after the two Admirals' encounter at bridge, Admiral Yamamoto is said to have warned Admiral Standley to guard against an even greater loss the next time because "I'll use the real Culbertson system then."

In that connection, it might be mentioned that Admiral Yamamoto is a teetotaller, not because alcohol is not to his taste or for any moral principle, but because, as he puts it, alcohol reduces his efficiency. His skill at cards is but one manifestation of the wisdom of that philosophy. For when a game has dragged along into the early hours of the morning and the others around the table are beginning to yawn, he appears as fresh and mentally alert as when the game first started, taking advantage of every mistake in the others' play and making nary a slip of his own.

If Admiral Yamamoto were asked to comment on the outlook of the War of Greater East Asia, he would probably answer, "The game has hardly started. The ships aren't cashed until after the last deal has been played." And the Japanese people may rest assured, in the meantime, that he will not be found making any slips that would reduce the pile of blue chips now stacked so high on his side of the table.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Field Marshal Blucher

FURST BLUCHER VON WAHLSTATT by Walter Goerlitz. Publishers Carl Hinstorff. Rostock. 455 pages with 11 pictures. 5.80 RM.

Among the Prussian patriots who were well-known as fierce and implacable adversaries of Napoleon Bonaparte, the figure of the Prince of Wahlstatt became very popular as the grim governor with his tobacco-pipe. Many anecdotes and stories related by his contemporaries have contributed to the general conception of his wildness of character and pronenesss to excesses. Thus, for more than a century the great strategist appears to be nothing but a blustering old soldier. This is the characteristic feature of Blucher we find in most of the books dealing with his life and deeds

It is due to the young and most promising German historian Walter Goerlitz living in the city of Rostock, the famous birth-place of the field marshal, that Blucher must be regarded again to be the great opponent of Napoleon as well as the ingenious general whose daring strategy seems to be reiterated by the present World War.

Life of Blucher

Born in 1742 as the son of a poor retired officer, the young Blucher was growing up without any pampering and spoiling. In his 14th year he entered the service of Sweden and was taken prisoner by the Prussians in 1760. The courage he showed in the guerilla war was the reason that the Prussian Colonel von Belling induced him to become a soldier of Frederic the Great, and after some hesitation, Blucher accepted the offer. He took part in the latter battles of the Seven Years' War as a hussar and distinguished himself by the highest bravery.

As a true follower of his beloved Colonel von Belling who used to pray in peacetime for the next "gentle" war, his ardent spirit led Blucher into pranks of all kinds. Thus, he was passed over for promotion and sent in his resignation, to which Frederic the Great was told to have replied: "Captain Blucher take himself to the devil!" While being busy in farming, he hoped for his reinstatement which

(Continued on Page 3)

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

LIFE AND DEATH

Chi Lu inquired concerning men's duty to spirits. The Master replied: "Before we are able to do our duty by the living, how can we do it by the spirits of the dead?" Chi Lu went on to inquire about death. The Master said: "Before we know what life is, how can we know what death is?"

* * *

RICH AND POOR

It is harder to be poor without murmuring than to be rich without arrogance.

* * *

VIRTUE FOR EFFECT

The men of olden time who studied virtue had only their own improvement in view; those who study it now have an eye to the applause of others.

* * *

ON TEACHING

Refusal to instruct one who is competent to learn entails the waste of a man. Instruction of one who is incompetent to learn entails waste of words. The wise man is he who wastes neither men nor words.

* * *

He who requires much from himself and little from others will be secure from hatred.

* * *

The real fault is to have faults and not try to amend them.

* * *

When a man is generally detested, or when he is generally beloved, closer examination is necessary.

* * *

Only two classes of men never change: The wisest of the wise and the dullest of the dull.

Ah—Victory!

"See how the bride is blushing?"

"Go on, man. That's not a blush. That's the first flush of victory."